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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,115—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th July.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th „
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th „
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 14th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 12th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1894. Agents.

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WANTED,

AN experienced DRAFTSMAN, for 10 or 12 Months, for the Water Works Office, at Sukkur (Sind). Must be able to draw Detail Plans from Hand Sketches and prepare Estimates. Salary up to Rs. 140, according to qualifications. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to—

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Sukkur, 2nd July, 1894.

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THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—

1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;

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The above will be sold separately or together.

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Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

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STANLEY STANLEY CIGARS, No. 1, per 100, Rs. 4-0 CIGARS
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STANLEY These Cigars contain all that is delicious in CIGARS
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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

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Of Maximum Speed.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	„	25	„	6	8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„	50	with ring	11	12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„	9	8	„
Exquisitos	„	50	„	7	8	„
Princess as (small size)	„	50	„	5	8	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„	100	„	6	8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„	100	„	5	8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„	100	„	5	0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„	100	„	4	8	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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MADRAS.

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FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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Lessee and Sole Proprietor ....MR. H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
THE GRANDE ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.
Acknowledged to be the best Variety programme given in Bombay.
FRIDAY.—EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.

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IN
"KLEPTOMANIA,"
On TUESDAY, 17TH AND THURSDAY, 19TH, at 9-15 P. M.
NEW SCENERY FOR THE OCCASION.
Screaming Fun, Love, Anger, Surprise, Indignation. The most Ludicrous Situations: and the Noblest Sentiments.
BOX OFFICE open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Stalls Rs. 3; Circle, Rs. 2; Pit, etc., Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Pit, &c.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th July, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our Business Mr. ALBERT CHARLES VICTOR PALMER, the Son of our Senior.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

London, 1st July, 1894.

DHULIA MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PRESIDENT of the Dhulia Municipality is prepared to receive Tenders (which should be Sealed and Marked "Tenders for the Supply of Pipes, &c.") up to 12 noon, on the 10th of August, 1894, for the Supply at SITE of CAST IRON PIPES and VALVES, &c., required for the Extension of the supply and service Mains and Town distribution.

2. Copies of Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, on payment of Rs. 8, or they can be inspected at the Office of the Municipality at Dhulia any Week-day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. CUMINE,
President, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, Municipal Office, 9th July, 1894.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.
Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum;
Or, Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ESSAJEE ADAMJEE, late of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

VAZIRBAI, Widow of the said Deceased.........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 5th day of July, 1894.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co....	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF 5 CASES LAMETTA AND 10 CASES GOLD THREADS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Streets, No. 21—By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Venilal . . . and Moteelal Bhugwandas, trading under the name of Venilal Moteelal—

George Adam Beckh's Lametta as under—
V.B.-903—1 case silver Lametta, No. 7, 12 oz., 225 scores.
V.B.-907—1 do. do. do.
V.B.-902—1 case silver and gold Lametta, No. 0 and 10, 12oz., 230 scores.
V.B.-1789—1 case silver Lametta, No. 7, 12 oz., 225 scores.
V.B.-1149—21—1 case silver Lametta, 225 scores.

GOLD THREADS.
B. p. B.-8996—1 case tint gold thread, 150 lbs.
„ 8997—1 „ „ „ „
„ 8998—1 „ „ „ „ Nos. 10 and 80.
„ 9072—2 „ „ „ „
„ 9220—1 „ „ „ „
„ 9265—1 „ „ „ „
„ 9317—1 case gold thread on white metal on silk 20 mares.
„ 8314 1 case tint gold thread, 150 lbs.
„ 9342 „ „ „ „
„ 8475 1 tin „ „ „ „

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 23rd day of July, 1894, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Messrs. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE and JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, at the Mill premises, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidators, are in Person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1894, at 12 o'clock in the Noon, at the Chambers of the Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1894.

P. B. PHALAT,
Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the following machinery and plant *amongst others* which are available for sale to the public at about half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of varied description are also available at very low prices. Complete list of the articles with prices and other particulars may be obtained on application to the GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 14th June, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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STYLES
IN
FELT
HATS
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN..................	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
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Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
„ „ 1885	„	966,107
„ „ 1887	„	968,043
„ „ 1892	„	2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds........................	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the abov Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.
Best Brands of Wines.
Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
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CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months......................	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India............................Commission	⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,900	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,900	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	11	207½ 190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		105
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,175
French	300	[illegible]		Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	415
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. [illegible]	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,235
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	555
Co., Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	405
Co. Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
[illegible] Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	880
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,095
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	310
Indian Mfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing	1,800	—	250		120
Jewraz Balo	1,000	1,000	000	dvdRs.40	850
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Madras United	50	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	Nil	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,800	Nil	510
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	5	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	[illegible]
B.B.&C.I.R.	...	£18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,025
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]0
cundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	109	100	6	50
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 30-12
China Leaf	29-3 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	28-12 "
Do. do. new	28-8 "
Australia do.	29-3
Bombay do.	29-1
English Sovereigns	18-6
Do. Drazoms	18-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	96-12
Do. 17½ do.	97-0
Carolas Dollars	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	195
Franc pieces	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bhanda and Naseri entered the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game on the Cooperage ground this evening, at 5-30 p.m. A large turn-out is requested.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,033, the daily average being 167. The total of new patients was 894.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June were 3,475; daily average, 116; total of new admissions, 1,704; and the number of children vaccinated, 736. New admissions: Parsees, 989; Hindus, 547, and other castes, 168.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mrs. Morris, wife of a guard, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at De Lisle Road, has reported to the police that, on Sunday, she gave her Goanese servant, named Fernandes, Rs. 10-8, to be handed over to another guard to take to her husband, Benjamin John Morris, at Poona, but the servant failed to do so, and absconded with the money.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Some time during Tuesday night, the lock on the door of a room belonging to a woman, named Chotam, at Falkland Road, was forced open, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, ornaments, and cash, of the value of Rs. 41, were stolen. On a report being made to the police, Inspector Sanderson proceeded to the spot and on inquiry recovered property, valued at Rs. 21, lying in the 5th Lane, Khetwady.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. E. O'Callaghan, an engine-driver, residing above Messrs. Kemp and Company's premises, at Bellasis Road, has made a report to the police that about half-past 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, he left an open-faced chronograph silver watch with a chain, valued at Rs. 68, on a chest of drawers in his bedroom, and about an hour and a-half afterwards, discovered that the watch and the chain had been stolen. Mr. O'Callaghan's servant, named Francis, *alias* Modra, suddenly left his master's house on the afternoon in question.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Information was lodged on Tuesday, tho 11th instant, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, on behalf of Shapurji Hormusji Tadiwala, resident of Poona, against Ardashir Hormusji Tadiwala, for defamation, in respect of an alleged false and defamatory report, furnished by him of an appeal decided by the Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Candy in the Hormusji Sorabji Tadiwala's forged will case. His Worship ordered a summons to be issued in the matter.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTNERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information against his partner, Mr. Otto Martin, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,500. The latter partner, subsequently, filed an information charging Mr. Mahomedbhoy with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 149-6. The magistrate ordered summonses to be issued in both the cases. The partners have only recently been engaged in litigation at the same court.

DISPUTE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Yeshwardas Hurdial was charged with assaulting his wife Gujdar, a Purdesi woman, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sakardani, pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the prosecutrix complained of ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, but she had not brought any evidence to prove the allegation. Such domestic squabbles should be settled outside the court. There being no evidence to prove the charge, the case was dismissed, accused being warned to live amicably with his wife and not to ill-treat her.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION.—A large and representative meeting of the parishioners of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of Kondewta, Marol, was held on Sunday, in the parochial hall, to consider the advisability of giving an address and a suitable memorial to the Vicar, the Very Rev. Canon D. A. Lobo, who has been appointed to succeed the Rev. Canon A. M. Callejo as Vicar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Mazagon. The Rev. I. M. D' Costa, curate, was voted to the chair. It was unanimously agreed that Messrs. E. G. Coelho, G. I. D'Faria, J. C. Coelho, N. F. DeMello, and J. J. George be appointed to draft the address, and Messrs. P. Pimenta, P. J. Creado, J. M. Gracias, and D. Gonsalves were selected to collect subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable gift for presentation to the Rev. Vicar.

THE RAVI VARMA FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—An oleographic press, under the above name, has been opened in Girgaum, Bombay, the first of its kind in India, for the printing and publication of pictures illustrative of Indian mythology, history, and every-day life. The establishment is worked and managed by skilful and experienced European artists. The well-known Travancore artist Mr. Ravi Varma's charming picture, called "the Birth of Sakoontala," is now ready. The history of the subject of the picture is shortly as follows:—The great sage Vishvamitra by his severe penance excited the jealousy and fears of Indra, the King of the Heavens, who sent down the beautiful Nymph Menaka to tempt him and lead him astray. She succeeded in her object and the result was the birth of "Sakoontala," the heroine of Kalidas' celebrated drama "the Sakoontala or the Lost Ring." The picture represents Menaka offering the infant to Vishwamitra, who finding too late the trick played on him scornfully rejects it, and turns away from it. Subsequently, Sakoontala was abandoned in the jungle by both the parents, and was rescued and brought up by another sage Kanva. The price of a copy of this picture, which is an excellent oleograph, is Rs. 6.

PECULIAR WAY OF SETTLING A DISPUTE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moor charged Shivdayal Ramcharan, a Pardesee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt to Khetsey Gangoo, a grain dealer, having his shop at Parel, on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Moroji Cassinath, pleader. It appears that accused and complainant had some dealings, in respect of which accused owed sums of money to complainant, who filed suits in the Small Causes Court to recover them, one of the suits still pending before the Fifth Judge. On the 24th ultimo, accused, in company of some of his friends, went to complainant's shop, to settle the dispute, which was the subject of the suit pending in the Small Causes Court, but no settlement was arrived at, and accused left the shop angrily. On the following day, at about 8 o'clock in the evening, accused went to complainant's shop, and while the latter was engaged in cleaning some leaves, assaulted him with a stick, inflicting a wound on the head, and ran away. On the occurrence being brought to the notice of the police, complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed. On making inquiries Inspector Moor subsequently arrested accused at his house. Accused denied the offence, and called two witnesses to prove an *alibi*, stating that on the evening in question he went to the bazaar to buy milk, and on his return, feeling feverish, went to bed. The magistrate said that the evidence adduced by the prosecution satisfactorily proved that accused did assault the complainant, the evidence for the defence having completely broken down in cross-examination. His Worship, therefore, sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DALZIEL despatch, dated San Francisco, June 5, says:—"Lai Yung Loi, late Chinese Consul-General in this city, has been notified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his appointment, by the Emperor of China, to the position of Ambassador to Mexico, with full powers to ratify the treaty between that Republic and the Chinese Empire. The treaty, which has already been submitted to the Governments of both countries, provides that Chinese residents in Mexico shall have the right of becoming naturalised citizens, with all the privileges attached to native-born people. There will be no law in Mexico for the exclusion of Chinese labourers. On the contrary, the doors will be thrown wide open for their admission to the country, and, as regards commercial affairs, the Chinese will be permitted to enjoy the same privileges as are granted to other foreign countries. The Chinese Government will extend the same rights and courtesies to Mexican citizens who go to China to engage in commerce. It is believed that the ratification of this treaty will result in the exodus from San Francisco to Mexico of many Chinamen. It is also proposed to establish an Asiatic steamship line to trade between Mexico and China."

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES IN THE HOUSE OF A PARSEE MERCHANT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday last, Mr. W.R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Mr. Muncherji Bomonji Panthaki, a Parsee merchant, charged his three sons, Maneckji, Framji, and Nusserwanji, with criminal trespass. Messrs. Robertson and Lowndes, barristers-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Motilal, and Merwanji, appeared for complainant, while accused were defended by Mr. Burder (Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley).

Complainant, in his information, stated that he was possessed of a bungalow, out-houses, and garden land situated at Chowpatty, near the Churney Road Station, where he resided. He had three sons (Maneckji Muncherji, Nusserwanji Muncherji, and Framji Muncherji), whom he had hitherto maintained, although they had attained their majority a long time ago, and had therefore no legal claim upon him for maintenance. He said the three sons occupied rooms in the bungalow, where they had been allowed to reside on sufferance. For some time past he said they had ill-requited his kindness by acting towards him in an outrageous and disgraceful manner, but he had put up with their conduct hitherto. On or about the 19th April last, however, their bad conduct reached a climax. Maneckji threatened to assault complainant, while the other two sons abetted and supported him. The conduct of accused having thus become quite unbearable, complainant, through his solicitors, served notices on them, on the 20th and 21st April, 1894, requiring them to leave the house forthwith, but they disregarded such notices. As their conduct did not improve, the complainant again, on the 6th June, gave them notices, through his solicitors, to leave the house, but they remained in the bungalow against his will with intent to insult and annoy him. Under these circumstances, he charged them with criminal trespass, and asked the court to deal with them according to law.

The witnesses for the prosecution having been examined and cross-examined, the first accused, Maneckji, stated that on receiving a notice from his father, he went to his solicitors, who advised him not to leave the premises until the case came on before the magistrate. Accused did not annoy or insult his father, and had not spoken to him for the last three years. There was no quarrel with his father; the quarrel was with his (accused's) step-brothers and sisters, and brother-in-law. They instigated complainant to abuse him. Accused's age was thirty-three years.

The second accused, Framji, stated that there had been a quarrel between himself and his father for many years. The father did not wish to quarrel with him, but he did so at the instigation of Kaikobad and Bai Sherinbai. On receiving the notices to leave the house, he went to his vakil, and expressed his willingness to leave it. Accused did not quarrel with his step-brothers and sisters, but they constantly quarrelled with him, even about trifles. He was twenty-seven years old.

The third accused said that he had a suit in the High Court against complainant, who told Jehangir that if he (accused) filed a suit, he would turn him and his family out of the house. His step-brothers and sisters incited his father to turn him out. Complainant's creditor came from Nagpur and slept in accused's room, keeping the door of the room open. When accused tried to shut the door, complainant abused him, as the creditor complained of the heat. Accused's step-brothers and sisters were always quarrelling with him. His age was thirty years.

The complainant's second wife, Dorabji Jehangir, Mr. Goolabchnnd Motichand, solicitor, and Jejeebhoy Jehangir Lam were then examined on behalf of the defence.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: 'I am sorry the case should have been brought, and still more sorry that accused did not express their regret and vacate the premises, which was all their father wanted. They are grown-up men of thirty years or thereabouts and have no right to continue to remain on the premises when they have been told to go. Their father might have compelled them to leave, but as they had lived there all their lives by his permission, he gave them a legal notice to quit in a reasonable time, and as they did not leave, he has been compelled to come to this court. Their continuance, after being told to go, is in itself an annoyance, and the evidence discloses that their presence there is a source of continual annoyance to their father. The two families, by his two wives, are constantly quarrelling, and their dispute makes the father's life anything but happy. He is dragged into the quarrels, and, as the mother of the accused says, when he abuses his sons, they abuse him in return. He has loudly denounced their behaviour in open court, and seeks the court's protection from further annoyance, which must be given. His object is merely to be allowed to live quietly and peacefully in his own house by getting rid of his tormentors, who must be said to intend the reasonable consequences of their own acts. I find Maneckji Muncherji, Framji Muncherji, and Nusserwanji Muncherji guilty of criminal trespass as defined in Section 441, and sentence them severally to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for eight days, under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE MONSOON.

A VESSEL PUT BACK FROM SEA A SECOND TIME.

THE s. s. Quantock (Captain J. C. Main) sailed from Barrow, on the 2nd June, for Yokohama, with a cargo of railway materials, but in the Arabian Sea she experienced such bad weather, that her cargo was shifted, and was brought into this port—thousand miles out of her beat—on the 5th instant. After fixing cargo she resumed her voyage on Tuesday, at about 8 a.m., for Yokohama, with the original cargo, but on account of stress of weather, was compelled to put back once again to this port. The ship had only gone a few miles out when a terrible gale was experienced, the steamer rolled very heavily, and shipped big seas, the decks being continually flooded. The cargo from the after-hold again slackened and become misplaced. Captain Main then thought it advisable to turn the course, and anchored in harbour, at about 9 p.m., on the same evening. The Quantock will remain in harbour till the weather gets clear, and then will resume her voyage to Yokohama.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri (Captain F. J. Raffin) arrived in harbour, on the 10th instant, from Jedda, *via* Karachi. She experienced strong wind with severe gales and rain.—Captain T. Schuldt, of s. s. Bhanda, arrived on the 10th instant, from Hamburg, and reports strong south-west monsoon.

A chawl situated at the back of the Lawyer Villa, Walkeshwar Road, collapsed, on Tuesday noon, on account of the heavy rain. The occupants had only vacated the place on the 6th instant owing to its dilapidated condition.—Two trees in the compound of Government House, Malabar Hill, were blown down by the wind, on Tuesday night.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 13th and 14th Silver Spoon Competitions of the club took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 7th instant, the distances being 200 and 300 yards, the winners being Sergt. Prescott and Colr.-Sergt. Keess at 200 yards, and Corpl. Cutler and Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Stephens at 300 yards. The following members are now handicapped:—6 points—Vol. W. Mackesson. 4 points—Colr.-Sergt. Black, Lieut. T. M. English, Gunnery-Instr. Bedford, Vol. Mason, Sergt.-Maj. Downing, and Sergt. Prescott. 2 points—Corpl. Otto, Sergt. Boylette, Lieut. F. W. English, Corpl. Lund, Colr.-Sergt. Brown, Sergt.-Instr. Perry, Corpl. Cutler, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Stephens, and Colr.-Sergt. Keess. The next competition will be on Saturday, the 21st instant, distances 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

13TH COMPETITION.

*Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles
†Colr-Sergt J E Keess
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vol
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt
Corpl T Thurley
Sergt-Inst G Perry
Sergt-Maj J H Downing
Colr-Sergt H Black
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens
Vol W Mackesson
Cadet T Barrett
Sergt H Barrett
* Handicapped 2 points. Winner of 2nd Spoon.
† Winner of 1st Spoon

14TH COMPETITION.

	Yds. 300
*Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	26
†Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	25
‡Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	20
Colr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Volunteer W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	19
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt H Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	11

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon. ‡ Handicapped 4 points.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAI SUBAN, WIDOW OF NATHU JETHA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 13th ultimo, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to death. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi (appointed by the court) appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with causing the death of her husband, Nathu Jetha, by placing dhatura seeds in food which she had prepared for him, intending thereby to cause his death. It appeared from the medical evidence that the deceased suffered from no disease, had received no external or internal injury, presented the symptoms of dhatura-poisoning, and dhatura seeds were found in his stomach. The deceased's brother, when he returned home from the fields, found deceased lying on his back in the threshold of his house, and on his asking him what the matter was, the deceased said, "Your sister-in-law gave me poison." The accused had made a confession before a magistrate, in which she described how she poisoned her husband by putting pounded dhatura into his saucer full of "bajri kichri" and "chunna dal"; how she pounded it; how she got the dhatura from the village grazing grounds, how she poisoned her husband because he would not let her live with him, beat her, and ill-used her on the day before she committed the crime. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced her to death.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's judgment, said: We have to consider the same two questions as are stated by the Sessions Judge. Did Nathu die from dhatura-poisoning? Did his wife Suban, the prisoner, administer the dhatura with deadly intention? It is proved that on the 6th May last after eating his midday meal Nathu was working outside his house, and after a while fell and lay prostrate and became before long senseless. He was taken to the dispensary at Mahudha, where about 7-30 p.m., he arrived in a moribund state, and died at 11-20 p.m., after treatment with emetics by the hospital assistant. On the 7th May the corpse was examined by another hospital assistant at Nadiad, who had once before to deal with a case of dhatura-poisoning. Both the medical witnesses described the symptoms and gave their opinion upon the symptoms that the cause was dhatura. So far as we can form an opinion these symptoms are consistent with that theory; but neither witness was asked to state what symptom distinguished the poisoning from all other poisonings as caused by dhatura. There was dilation of the pupil, but not to any excessive degree; and as argued here by Mr. Motilal, such dilation often attends heat apoplexy. The symptoms described by the villagers while consistent with the dhatura theory do not exclude other theories. The witnesses were not fully questioned. The Mahudha hospital assistant examined a vomit caused by his emetics, and says he saw some seeds like dhatura seeds. But he speaks uncertainly, and he never had a dhatura case before, and no certainty can now be reached because the witness has destroyed the seeds. He says the police superintendent ordered him to do so; and the Government pleader is unable to explain this procedure. The hospital assistant at Nadiad found a number of dhatura seeds in the stomach and has produced them. He sent other parts of the body to the Chemical Analyser who reports laconically "No poison found." It is said that a vomit in the dead man's house which was not noticed by the patel and others on the 6th May was shown by the prisoner on the 7th to the chief constable. This is the vomit which the Nadiad hospital assistant received on the 9th May wherein he found more dhatura seeds. But this vomit had in the interval been to the Civil Surgeon at Kaira; and that officer has not been examined. This omission is to be regretted; possibly neither the Committing Magistrate nor the Joint Sessions Judge may have noticed the statement in the police diary that the Civil Surgeon examined the vomit and found no dhatura. None was found by the Chemical Analyser in the remains of the food of which Nathu had partaken; and apparently no suggestion was made to the court that Nathu's brother Patha had also felt ill-effects and cured himself with the juice of the nim-tree leaves as to which see the police diary. There is some evidence that on the 7th some dhatura seeds were found at the house, given up by the prisoner in a rag, as one says, or pointed out as another says. But these had not been noticed on the 6th. The Committing Magistrate wishing not to delay the trial did not examine the medical witnesses. We are of opinion that in all such cases the inquiring magistrate should examine them, to perpetuate their testimony to ensure full inquiry and to let the prisoner know the case he has to meet. After considering all the evidence by the light of the works of Taylor Chevers and Lyon to which we have been referred, we are of opinion, chiefly upon the finding of dhatura seeds in the stomach and on the confessions of the prisoner, that dhatura was the cause of death. The Nadiad hospital assistant deposed that whole unpounded seeds of dhatura have not any poisonous effect. Only whole seeds have been found, and it would appear that the prisoner's statement to the Mehmadabad magistrate on the 8th May that she pounded the seeds before using it is contrary to her statements reported by the patel on the 6th May before the arrival of the police and the discovery next day of the ordinary articles in which the people pound their food. But the earlier statement is not evidence, and it is vain to speculate on the discrepancy; the prisoner may at first have wished to lessen her guilt by denying such preparation as the pounding of seeds suggests. Dr. Chevers states that "there can be no doubt that the fresh seeds, capsules, and leaves of the Indian dhaturas are very deadly, perhaps almost certainly so when taken in full dose and when early measures are not taken for evacuating the poison by emetics and purgatives." None such appear to have been used until the man arrived at the Mahudha dispensary. We think then that death might have been caused by unpounded seeds. We concur with the reasons of the learned judge for rejecting the theory of suicide accepted by one assessor and the theories that Patha or a stranger committed the murder. We also reject the argument used here that the cause of death may have been heat apoplexy. We see no sufficient reasons for rejecting the two confessions made on the 8th and 11th May, which moreover have been accepted by the judge and one assessor. We now confirm the conviction for murder; but adopting the suggestion of the learned judge we take into consideration the youth of the prisoner and the provocation she possibly received, and commute the sentence to transportation for life. Our experience of cases of murder by poisoning and a consideration of the necessity of examination of dhatura seeds so as to be certain that they are not capsicum seeds and of the discussions found in the books on medical jurisprudence induces us to remark that in all such cases the inquiry should be full and exact, and that the symptoms observed should be fully ascertained. As these crimes are almost the highest known to the law it would be well where the medical witnesses are men without much experience to endeavour to bring expert scientific evidence to aid the court in determining such scientific questions.

Their Lordships, for the above reasons, declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused, and commuted it to transportation for life.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN, presiding at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE PEERBHOY RAHIMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A Parsee creditor opposed the application, but as he had filed his affidavit only that morning, the matter was adjourned for a week; and the insolvent was granted the protection order for the interval.

RE BAPOO MANKOJI JAGTAP.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, remarking that the matter was put down in the list of opposed cases, and it would take some time to reach it.

The extension applied for was granted.

RE LADHA PETRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

RE KHETSEY VALJEE.

A postponement of the examination of witnesses for two months was applied for by Mr. D. M. Colah, on behalf of the petitioning creditor, on the ground, that the order had not been served on the witnesses, as they had left the jurisdiction of the court.

His Lordship adjourned the examination for two months.

RE VIRJI HANSRAJ.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Kirkpatrick, for an opposing creditor, Bharmul Megji, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not made out his case, and had no claim to the indulgence of the court. Mr. Robertson said that the insolvent was in jail, and had done all he could to assist the Official Assignee. The books of account were not posted up, and to do that the insolvent was now obliged to ask for an interim order.

His Lordship granted two months' interim order.

RE AGA ABDOOL HOOSAIN ISPHANEE.

On the application of Mr. Lowndes, for an opposing creditor, his Lordship granted a week's postponement of the hearing of the matter.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline'.—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

DURBAR AT SURAT.

A LOCAL correspondent writing, on Tuesday, says:—A durbar was held to-day, in the Municipal Hall, in order to deliver over to Mr. Umedram Ranchordas a sanad of Rao Bahadur.

Mr. Lely, in addressing those assembled, said: Gentlemen,—I will first of all read the orders of Government, under which your presence have been invited here to-day. In a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India No. 3781 of 2nd February, 1894, he says: "I am directed to forward a sanad, conferring on Mr. Umedram Ranchordas, the title of Rao Bahadur. I am to request that it may be transmitted to him. The Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 987 of the 15th February, ordered that the sanad should be forwarded to the Agent to his Excellency the Governor at Surat, with instructions that it should be delivered to Mr. Umedram Runchordas with such ceremony as should be deemed fit." Gentlemen, Mr. Umedram is a type of the men, whom Surat has sent in such large numbers into the public service, men more anxious to do their work than to seek notoriety, and who have received their reward at the end of a long career by retiring to their native town, with the approbation of Government and the respect and good wishes of their fellow-citizens. In the case of Mr. Umedram Government have been pleased to express their opinion, by conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur. And I take it that you by your presence here to-day, intend to endorse their action, and to wish him many days of honourable retirement. He spent in the public service more than forty-two years, having entered it before many of us here were born. He climbed up from the lower grade of the revenue department until he reached the responsible position of a Deputy Collector, a post which he held for nearly quarter of a century. In 1885 he received the special thanks of Government for his prompt and intelligent action in unearthing some frauds in the Forest Department. Later on they acknowledged the care and diligence with which he had carried out the forest settlement of Mandvi. But Mr. Umedram's history is not so much one of great exploits, as of daily duty well and truly done. It is impossible to be a truly loyal servant of the *Sirkar* without being a true friend of the ryot, and from what I know of Mr. Umedram's work I feel certain he was both.

Mr. Umedram replied: Mr. Lely, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you all for your presence here to-day. My heart is on this occasion too full of feelings of gratitude to allow me to adequately express to you how sensible I am of the honour you have done me this evening. I will remember this honour as one of the happiest events of my life, and to which I shall look with feelings of unfeigned pleasure and gratification. It is my duty to thank in the first place the benign British Government, which has been graciously pleased in recognition of my humble services to confer on me this distinction, through his Excellency the Viceroy. Gratifying as this honour is to me as a token of the appreciation of my humble services, two circumstances have combined to make this honour doubly gratifying. The first is that I deem myself peculiarly fortunate in receiving this honour at the hands of the good, kind, and able officers, for whom I have the profoundest respect. Need I mention the name of Mr. Lely, our worthy Collector, to whose fostering care our city owes so much, and whose name has become a household word in every native home. The other circumstance is that about twenty-five years back in a durbar held in this very hall, my late father Mr. Ranchordas had received a somewhat similar honour on his retirement from service as a Government pleader and public prosecutor. Little did I think at the time that a quarter of a century after I shall be the recipient of a similar token of the appreciation of my humble services, from the benign and paternal Government, whom two generations of my family had the honour to serve so long and so loyally. The appreciation, and to me most eulogistic terms in which Mr. Lely has been pleased to notice my career have been so gratifying that I am quite puzzled as to how I should make a suitable reply. What he in his kindness considered to be but bare justice to speak so highly on my behalf was more than I deserved. Yet I shall not be so ungrateful as to believe or to let it be understood that I could have performed one-tenth of the work that fell to my lot, had I not received support and encouragement from my immediate superiors and the appreciation and commendation from Government from time to time. You can, I suppose, easily realize the embarrassment in which one is placed, when he cannot avoid the necessity of having to recount his own services. What would be a graceful act of courtesy in another savours of self-adulation and vanity in a man, if he himself gives a resume of his own career. Fain would I extricate myself by avoiding so unpleasant a part of the duty devolving upon me this evening. But there is one consideration which so to speak forms a part of the duty I owe to the younger generation of the public servants. I wish to have this impressed firmly upon their minds that be they at the top or the bottom of the ladder of public service, if they but faithfully, loyally, and zealously do their duties, they may surely expect due appreciation from our enlightened and benign Government. It is this consideration that will best plead my excuse if I give a cursory account of my career. I hope you will not attribute it to any weakness or vanity on my part, but to the exigencies of my situation. I entered the Government service in April, 1849, as a clerk in the office of Political Agent, Revakantha, in 1855 was appointed head clerk to the Collector of Surat, and in 1863 was promoted to a Mamlat. After serving for about six months as Mamlatdar I was transferred at the desire of Mr. George Inverarity, then Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, to the post of head clerk in his office, where I served for about three years. On the 1st January, 1867, when the Land Revenue Establishment in Guzerat was re-organized, the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Rogers, appointed me to the second grade Mamlat of the newly-created taluka of Anand, in the Kaira District, and in the same year I was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship by Government. I served as a Deputy Collector and Magistrate for more than twenty-four years in the Broach, Punchmahals, Kaira, and lastly in the Surat District. I also served for a short period as Duftardar to the Collector of Kaira. During the last few years of my service I acted as Forest Settlement Officer, in addition to my ordinary duties, and completed the settlement of the Mandvi Taluka, which contains extensive reserved forest. And my services in connection therewith were on more than one occasion highly commended both by the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator of Forest, N. D., and Government in 1885, while I held temporary charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, I detected a very serious fraud in a timber contract of the Dang forest. The said contract was thereupon cancelled, by which the Government were saved from a loss of Rs. 17,000 and upwards, and several members of the forest establishment were dismissed from Government service. In this case Government were pleased to acknowledge my services in highly appreciative terms. There are other resolutions of Government on record in the annual administration report, which speak favourably of my work. All this is due, as I now said above, to the support and encouragement of my superiors, the last of whom was Mr. Lely, to all of whom I take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks. I also beg to express my deep sense of gratitude to his Excellency the Viceroy, for conferring on me the title and I sincerely pray that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, under whose benign reign we live in peace and happiness, and enjoy many inestimable blessings never enjoyed by the people under any Government before, may continue to rule over us for ever. In conclusion, I again beg to thank Mr. Lely for his trouble in holding this durbar to-day.

IN the Probate Division, on June 15, before Sir Francis Jeune and a special jury, the case of "Bettini v. the Royal Academy of Music" was commenced. It had reference to the will of the late Madame Trebelli, probate of which has been opposed by the plaintiff, Mdlle. Antoinette Trebelli-Bettini, on the ground that the will had been destroyed. In this will, propounded by the defendants, who contended had it been duly made and never revoked, Madame Trebelli directed bequests to several friends, and left other property in trust for the foundation of musical scholarships, making no provision for the plaintiff. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., appeared for the defendants. The evidence given on June 18 and 19, went to show that a painful state of things existed for a considerable time before Madame Trebelli's death between her and her daughter, the plaintiff in the suit. Of June 20, Mr. Willis, who appears for the plaintiff, recalled some remarkable incidents in the life of the famous operatic artiste. He made a passionate defence of the character of Mdlle. Bettini, who, he declared, had become reconciled to her mother after a long estrangement caused by a M. Musin, who after having been on intimate terms with Madame Trebelli, proposed to her daughter. This duplicity was discovered by the daughter being allowed to look on from a place of concealment during an affectionate interview between the lover and the mother, and the learned counsel remarked the story was "more real that any novelist's—a story of passion, anguish, and shame." He argued that the testatrix had destroyed the will which disinherited her daughter with the intention of revoking it. The hearing was again adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Allen, Major, Punjab, 2nd Sikh Infy, on leave from Dehra Ghazi Khan.
Smithett, Lieut, Punjab, 15th Bengal Lancers, on leave from Multan.
Johnston, Capt, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, from Sehar.
Green. Surgn-Capt. Bengal, I M S on leave from Purnea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th July, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—
Fort Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-45 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Lieut C P Down, Assist Commr Sialkot, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cant Magte of Sialkot, in addition to his own duties.

Mr A J Grant, Assist Commr, in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan Dist, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr H B Beckett, Depy Commr, Rawalpindi has obtained furlough to Europe for 4 months.

Capt G H Watson, Cant Magte, Ferozepore, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs out of India for 4 months.

Capt J H Christie, Cant Magte, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 26th of June 1894.

Mr M F O'Dwyer, Offg Depy Commr, Gujranwala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, from the 30th of June 1894.

Lieut F P Young, Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Gujranwala.

Lieut-Col D E Gouldsbury, Cant Magte, Jullundur, has obtained special leave of absence in India for 3½ months, from the 25th of June 1894.

Capt R S Maclagan, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, on completion of his special duty, is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi Provincial Division.

(*N.-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr D Calnan, Offg Magte and Collr, Jhansi, privilege leave for three months.

Mr G Whittle, Offg Jt Magte, Azamgarh, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H G Richardson, Dist Supdt of Police, Bijnor, privilege leave for three months.

Mr J Denman, Dist and Sess Judge, Benares, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr J P Warburton, Dist Supdt of Police, Punjab, to be Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police for that portion of the N-W Railway which runs through the N-W P.

The Hon the Chancellor is pleased to appoint the Revd C A R Janvier, of the American Presbyterian Mission, N-W P, to be a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

Mr H R Warner, Asst, Dist Supdt of Police, Saharanpur, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Bijnor, during the absence on leave of Mr H G Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr H D Griffin, Jt Magte, on return from leave, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Benares, vice Mr. J Denman, granted leave.

Mr. F E Tayler, Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, on return from privilege leave to officiate as Dir, Land Records and Agriculture vice Mr Darrah.

Surg-Capt J Chaytor White, Offg Civil Surg, on being relieved by Surg-Maj J F Tuohy, from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar.

Mr H R C Hailey, Asst Commr, from Garhwal to Naini Tal.

Mr L W Teyen, Depy Collr, from Naini Tal to Almora.

The election by the Senate of the gentlemen named below as Fellows of the Allahabad University is approved by the Hon the Chancellor:—

Revd J Haythornwaite, M A, Principal, St John's College, Agra; and Revd G H Westcott, M A, Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore; and Mr W K Porter, B A, Barrister-at-law, Allahabad.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Motion.

21—Little S N and B—Saliey Mahomed Jafferbhai and another vs Janbai—Roughton and B
To speak to the minutes of the order.
414-81—Edgelow and G—Jugmohandas Mungaldas vs F Y Smith and others—Little, S N and B and Nanu and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).
After appeal Court
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

442-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Amruttal Mohunlal vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Modi and others—Edgelow and G—J Janardhan and A.
390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansuklal, D and J.
407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.
268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.
For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report and Costs.
154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.
76-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R and Little, S, N and B.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsuklal, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G—To Vary Commissioner's Report.
646-92—M H Khan—Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others v Narrondas Canjee—Tyabjee D and P and C
291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kessowjee Damodar and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others Little, S N and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)
After appeal Court.
For Judgment.

75-91—Nanu and H Manvel Hunriques vs Joseph Agustinho Chavis—M H Khan.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
221-93—Chitnis M and M Benabai vs Krishnarao Ramchundra and another Wadia and G and Bhaishunker and K.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmatboo and others vs Abdul Hussein Bhaijibhoy—In person
286-90—Payne G and S—Moosajee Essoofally and others vs Rehmatbai and others—Jehangir D
309-93—Taybjee D P and C—Bulakdas Guru Gangadas vs Kissondas Guru Gordhandas—Crawford Burder & Co
181-99—Chalk W and S—Bai Safrabai vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another—Little S N & B
82-93—Little S N and B—Mahomedally Rowjee and others vs Allarukhia Mehrali—Thakoredas D & C
537-93—Bhaishunker & K—Cullianjee Harjiwan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna V N K
551-93—Maganlal L Shroff—Thakoojee Yeshwant vs Rukhmabai and others—Bicknell M and M
121-93—Edgelow and G—Manjee Kara vs Khetssey Kara and others—Manshuklal D and J
122-93—Edgelow and G Manjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Manshuklal D and J
289-92—Thakerdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and another vs Goolam Mahomed Cassumally and others—Tyabjee D P and C
357-32—Takoredas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Suumar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payhe G and S
451-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Goolam Mahomed Cassamally and others vs Karrimbhoy Ibhrabim—Thakerdas D and C
46-93—Tyabjee D P and C—Koosabhai vs Cassam Walla and another—Payne G and S
47-93—Tyabjee D P and C—Kooshabai vs Abdooda Cassam—Payne G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING)
For Dismissal.

206-94—Mathubhai and J—Bhogilal Malookchand and others vs Leherchand Caramchand—Little S N and B.
For hearing
Brown and M—For Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866 and in the matter of the Namdeo Shimpi Caste Funds and in the matter of a suit in the late Supreme Court of Bombay Equity side where in William Howard, Esq. Acting Advocate-General for the East India Company at Bombay, at the relation of Chandoo Raghoonath and others, on behalf of themselves and another members of Namdeo Shimpie Caste except the Defendant was informant and Wishwanath Atmaram a Defendant—Little, S N and B—For Advocate-General and Bicknell M and M
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassam and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk, W and S and Brown and M—Part heard.
535-92—Roughton and B—Alexander B Dunnett vs Duncan C Fraser.
441-93—Daphtary and F—Ramchundra Bapujee Nagant he vs Dada Luximon Walekar—Little, S N and B.
429-93—Wadia and G—Valchand Ramchand and others vs Kapurchand Lalchand.
497-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Dhinbai and another—J C Cama.
197-93—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Jumnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
313-93—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hardwarmull Meghraj and others vs Pranjeewandas Culliandas—Wadia and G.
322-93—Payne, G and S—Jeewanbai and another vs Manockjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.
286-93—Payne, G and S—Sewnarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchminarayen Mukonlal—Bhaishanker and K.

THOSE who have (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) recently raised the question of the import of prison-made goods from abroad will, perhaps, read with surprise that the Queen will shortly be the possessor of one of the most remarkable articles ever made in a prison. The superintendent of Agra Gaol, some months back, received an order to weave a carpet of special design for her Majesty. This is now complete. On it twenty-eight of the deftest convicts of the establishment have been engaged, and the texture measures 77ft. by 40ft., and is estimated to contain no fewer than 59,000,000 stitches. The pattern, known as the Poona, is rarely met with. It has a dark ground, upon which the device and border are executed in delicate shades of vegetable dyed blues, yellows, browns, and greens. The carpet, which is of great value, will be used in her Majesty's Indian room at Osborne. The Agra Gaol convicts are also making a carpet for the German Emperor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

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are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; but, in New York, Bar Silver was ⅛ cent dearer, at 62⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31⅛s. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 30⅜s. per 416lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market dull.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb.; and in East Indians, Broach, Dhollera, Oomra descriptions, and Hingunghat were lower to the same extent; American Arrivals, however, being unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged at 7 3-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 6·96 cents for September Futures. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Reuter wires from Washington under yesterday's date that the average condition of the Cotton crop in 11 Cotton States is 89 5/8 per cent; which compares with 88 5-16 per cent. for June; with 80·4 per cent. for July last year; and with 86·9 per cent, taking the average for July in the previous five years.

A very small business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been quiet and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 400 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 157-62; while the Mills have taken only 50 bales of the same growth, at Rs. 169 per candy.

WHEAT.—Transactions in this market have also been upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling remains steady, and we quote no further change in rates.

SEEDS are firm, and a large business by shippers has again been reported; but quotations are the same as ruled yesterday, for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,458	bales.
Wheat	10,614	cwts.
Linseed	4,148	„
Rapeseed	12,659	„
Poppyseed	726	„
Groundnuts	3,459	„
Castorseed	1,587	„
Rice	2,959	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and without change in quotations. Business has been done for Humburg, for July shipment, at 16s. 6d.; and for Hull, for the same shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton. The Southern Cross (s) is reported to have been taken up by speculators for Antwerp, for July-August loading, at a fraction below 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 0¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we heard of a moderate amount being taken, and the rate then rose 1-32d. to 1s. 0 29-32d., at which nothing further was offering. For Bank remittance, at the above quotations, we heard of no enquiry, and 1s. 0 25-32d. became the rate, at which also but little business transpired, and, later on, 1s. 0 13-16d. for July was reported; but the legitimate inquiry for remittance seems very limited. From Calcutta we hear that later quotations were higher, at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 1d. for six months' sight Credits, and this market closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 25-32 to 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 25-32 to 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 13/16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 0 29-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·35⅝	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 7-16 for Fours for cash, and the settlement at the end of this month; but the rate afterwards advanced to 103½ in both positions, at which it remained steady until near the close, when a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, 103 9-16 having been the final quotations; with 103 1/8 named for 3 1/2 per Cents. and for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

SHARES have been rather quieter to-day; but in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a further advance of Rs. 30 in Imperial; of Rs. 20 in Queen; of Rs. 10 in Central India; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Leopold, Mazagon, and Western India; James Greaves being Rs. 10 lower. New Berar Press have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue; Thacker and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Kemp and Co. Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,210 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Canton left here at day-light to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

The Orient steamer Austral arrived from Australia.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arrago left Singapore for Colombo on the 11th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 3, as compared with the statement of June 26, 1894:—

	June 26.			July 3.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,26,811	9	4	2,13,39,959	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	3,82,45,263	5	7	3,84,63,341	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,85,070	0	2	2,64,413	4	10
Sundries	33,84,607	1	0	37,17,920	4	10
Rs.	8,89,41,752	0	1	8,93,90,634	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,28,830	0	0	87,12,269	2	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	51,73,458	8	0	64,17,518	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,29,447	9	4	1,07,01,438	6	11
Credits on do.	82,80,473	6	8	91,08,415	4	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,31,99,065	6	8	2,25,30,394	4	2
Balances with other Banks	5,98,009	6	4	6,19,617	15	8
Bullion	1,073	9	5	1,091	9	5
Dead Stock	13,01,788	2	5	12,92,841	3	4
Stamps	9,610	4	6	9,193	3	9
Sundries	16,53,655	9	3	17,39,843	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,22,594	9	0	1,15,87,828	12	6
Do. at Branches	1,60,43,745	14	6	1,66,70,182	4	3
Rs.	8,89,41,752	0	1	8,93,90,634	7	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,55,303	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,42,156	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,23,078	Inc.
Post Bills	2,20,657	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,72,500	Dec.
Loans	5,71,991	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,27,942	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,68,671	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,34,765	do.
Do. at Branches	6,26,436	Inc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WADIA—July 11, at Khetwady, Main Road, Hormasji and Buchoobai, son and daughter of Bamonji Hormasji Bamonji Wadia, aged 4 and 7 years respectively.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SUTHERLAND—July 1, at Ajmere, the wife of W A Sutherland, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a son.

WILSON—July 2, at Fyzabad, the wife of J A M Wilson, Purtabpur, Sarun, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—SANDEMAN—June 27, at Luckiepur Tea Estate Cachar, by the Rev Wm Drew, John McClure Barry, son of the late John Barry, Belfast, Ireland, to Elizabeth Boswell, (Bessie), Sandeman, daughter of the late A P Sandeman, Calcutta.

KEENE—PULLAN—July 5, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev W P G Field, Major Alfred Keene, D S O, Royal Artillery, to Janet Frances, widow of the late Colonel Ayrton Pullan.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—July 6, at Ranipet, suddenly, Mr George Elisha Blake, of Bellary.

GILBY—July 5, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Mr W C Gilby, of the Bank of Madras.

MILLS—June 25, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Mimie Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut and Mrs G W Mills, Commissariat Department, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

IT is a remarkable testimony to the enterprise and perseverance of the Indian tea planters and traders, that an industry which has only existed in the Peninsula for sixty years, and has had some severe shocks, should now produce exports to the value of six million pounds sterling per annum, and should give employment to half-a-million natives of the country. More than a century ago Sir Joseph Banks told the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that he believed the tea plant could be successfully cultivated in British India, but it was not until nearly fifty years later—in 1834—that the subject was seriously entertained by the Governor-General, Lord W. Bentinck. The Council appointed a Committee under Lord Bentinck's supervision to obtain information as to the soils and situations most favourable to the growth of the plant. Mr. G. J. Gordon, the Secretary of the Committee, was sent out to China on a mission of enquiry, and he brought back with him seeds from which plants were successfully raised in the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta. While Mr. Gordon was busily engaged in China, Captain Charlton found a wild tea plant in Upper Assam. Dr. Watt, the compiler of the "Dictionary of Economic Products in India," inclines to the belief that the first discovery of the plant growing wild in Assam had been made a few years earlier by Messrs. Bruce and Scott, but that the plants then forwarded to Calcutta for examination and experiment did not receive even the most casual consideration. There are many experts who hold that if a thorough examination had then been made, the necessity for Mr. Gordon's visit to China would have been avoided, and the China plant might never have been brought to India, or at all events, not until a much later date. Through the trouble and expense involved in its acclimatization, the China plant is believed to have retarded the development of the tea industry in India. Even the hybrids from it now cultivated are, except in a very few districts, inferior to the pure "indigenous" Assam and Manipur stock. The Government of India were the first owners of tea gardens. Natives were encouraged to embark in the undertaking, which was at that time regarded as insufficiently remunerative to tempt Europeans. Thirty years ago the Government took advantage of a favourable opportunity to withdraw from direct ownership, and made over the gardens to traders—both Native and European—on highly favourable terms. Capital was invested in the industry slowly at first, but, like the stone which gathers force as it rolls down the hill, the expansion became very rapid. However many mistakes were made and another instance was afforded of reckless and even criminal speculation, such as Bombay witnessed in the days of the Share Mania. A crash came from which many persons were ruined, and it took the industry a long time to recover from this blow. When it did recover, the planters learned the lesson so dearly bought—they curtailed all unnecessary expenditure; and they made the best use of inventions to reduce labour and increase results.

The steady growth of our tea exports has shown that India is recognized as possessing advantages over China in the cultivation of the plant. Amongst the most obvious of these advantages may be mentioned the fact that in India tea is grown on large estates, the cultivation and manufacture being superintended by skilled Englishmen. It is manufactured in a clean way by machinery as opposed to the hand manufacture in which the Chinese persist. It is admittedly stronger, thus going further and being in consequence more economical. This superiority in strength is attributed to the greater suitability of the Indian climate for the plant. With such advantages it became a matter of time only for India to establish itself in the European market. As it has increased China has decreased, and not only does India lead the way, but is giving indications of supplanting altogether the teas for which its traders at one time acted as common carriers. For it is to be remembered that the trading companies of India had dealings with China, and tea often reached England as a re-export from this country. During almost the entire seventeenth century, the whole of the European demand for the beverage was met by the Dutch East India Company's sales. Early in the eighteenth century, however, direct dealings took place between China and England, and the growing importance of the tea industry brought into use swift sailing vessels for the sole purpose of conveying the China tea to Europe. The Dutch lost their hold on the market and Europe and America then looked mainly to England for their supplies, which were obtained entirely from China until India entered the lists. It did so with such damaging effect that in 1889 the quantity of China tea used in Great Britain was less than the home consumption in 1854, whilst the British-grown tea used in 1889 was more than double the entire home consumption thirty-four years previously. The imports of tea to England have grown from fifty million pounds in 1849, to one hundred and eighty-five million pounds at the present time, but this increment, large as it is, does not accurately represent the increased volume of tea-drinking in the mother-country, and for this reason: More than two-thirds of the tea imported into England comes from India and Ceylon, and it has been estimated that the Indian manufacture goes half as far again as that from the Celestial Empire, so far as depth of colour and fulness of flavour are concerned. Thus if a pound of Chinese tea produces five gallons of tea of a certain fulness of flavour the same quantity of India tea will produce seven and a-half gallons of a similar beverage. It is a common belief, however, that the Chinese never export their best tea, but leave it for home consumption. Captain Gill and other travellers in the Further East do not seem to share this opinion, for their books frequently allude to the inferiority of the tea procurable in the towns of China itself, and of the filthy materials used in the preparation of the Central Asiatic brick teas. It may fairly be inferred from these facts that the teas of India have only to be placed in the markets hitherto met by China, in order to repeat in the United States, in Australia, in New Zealand, and on the Continent of Europe what has been accomplished in Great Britain. When the time arrives for the Indian and Ceylon planters to seek in earnest an extension of their trade, they need not fear the competition of the Further East.

It is obvious that the sooner this Empire becomes the chief centre of the tea trade of the world, the better for her material prosperity. Even the present output has caused the investment of capital in Joint Stock Companies alone to the amount of eight and a-half million pounds sterling, and of at least another five million pounds sterling on the part of private companies. These figures, however, convey only a partial conception of the industry, since many gardens not being joint stock companies are under no obligation to publish details of their capital or outturn. But were these details known to us, we should only be in a position to judge thereby of the pulsation of the industry. Tracts of country formerly uninhabited, by reason of the tea industry are converted, not into "smiling fields of corn," but into picturesque plantations. The half-million natives employed upon the gardens have been raised for the most part from the over-populated tracts, and from poverty to well-paid toil. Few trades have done more in India to develop other industries than the manufacture of tea. Railways have been extended to meet the convenience of the planter, the great rivers have carried from and to the gardens immense fleets of native crafts, and have resounded with the throb of the steam engine. In fact, the tea plantations have become the *nucleus* around which a new civilization, and a new commerce have gravitated. As Dr. Watt points out, "India could ill-afford to loose her tea planters now, and were any calamity to suddenly ruin the present flourishing trade, the effects of such a disaster would be felt from one end of the country to the other—from the rice-grower of Bengal to the mill-worker of Bombay." Just as a prophet is without honour in his own country, so Indian tea is for the most part passed over by natives of the country for foreign sorts. It is true that in Bengal and the North-West the home-grown article is most favoured, but in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana, and Sind, and in almost all the Native States foreign tea is preferred. The planter seems to have hitherto disregarded the possibilities of his local markets, and during the last thirty years little progress has been made in teaching the native population the value of the cheering cup which the poet Cowper loved so well. Dr. Watt urges the planters to give this subject serious consideration, and he suggests that the education of the people to the appreciation of Indian tea should be accomplished by studying the flavour and other peculiarities of the imported kind that find a ready market, and if possible (for a time at least) imitating these. He also recommends that a leaf should be taken out of the book of the wily Chinaman, by making up the tea in sufficiently small packages to be purchasable by even the poorest consumers. The same thing was done at home years ago, when tea was dear, and an Englishman need not be far beyond middle age to remember the days when the poorer classes bought their tea by the ounce, and thought themselves very fortunate if they could afford to drink a weak decoction of it most Sunday afternoons.

THE reports on the working of the police on the four principal railways within the Bombay Presidency come to hand with commendable punctuality, and this is not all that can be said in their favour. For the reports are on the whole satisfactory both as regards crime and its detection. The Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway comes first in order, and it is shown that the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code was under three hundred, a decrease of sixty-two on the year. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested fell however. But in many cases the police had no option but to arrest the accused, for suspected persons do not remain in railway limits, and railway police have of necessity to act more quickly than is necessary in a district. The Ahmedabad division is still the most criminal, and the results shown there are far from satisfactory, but the inspector in charge is exonerated from blame in the matter as it is shown he was handicapped with the theft of fifteen hundred rupees worth of ornaments from the house of an engine-driver who left it practically unguarded, and the police had no clue to work on. In cases of thefts from running trains, one more case occurred than in the previous year. The result of police efforts in this connection is considered by the Inspector-General of Police to be very unsatisfactory, but the Superintendent remarks that any one acquainted with railway police working will readily understand that the facilities of committing thefts from running trains and the difficulties in obtaining the faintest clue are, in the generality of such cases, so great as to render detection practically impossible. In respect to but fifty per cent. of theft cases being detected, the disadvantage the police have to contend against is the time that often elapses between the occurrence of the loss and the knowledge of it, and the further delay perhaps before the police are informed. There is doubtless much in this. Though there is here and there a little fault-finding, Mr. Beatty, the Superintendent of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway police, comes in for a good share of praise. And the Inspector-General attributes the small number of punishments inflicted upon police officers to the fact that he knows his men and they know him, being well aware of the standard of work he requires. Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey in forwarding the report to Government speaks approvingly of the heavy sentence inflicted upon a man convicted for the fifth time of theft from the railway. Such a punishment, says he, shows the great advantage to the State from the identification of previously convicted accused, and of the determination of the court to award in such cases deterrent sentences. This habitual criminal is removed for five years from any chance of preying on the public. "If such sentences were the rule, as unfortunately they are the exception, the labour of the police would be less like that of Sisyphus than it is at present." There are few things more disheartening to the police than to see habitual criminals let off with almost nominal punishments. On the Great Indian Peninsular Railway there was also a decrease in crime, though a couple of dacoities are included in the list of offences. The percentage of convictions has slightly increased, and Mr. Scannell is to be congratulated on having produced good results under adverse circumstances. The G. I. P. Railway has long suffered under the disadvantage of changes of Superintendents, and efficiency was not to be expected in these circumstances, but Colonel Humphrey declared the force to have improved during the past year owing to Mr. Scannell's strict supervision. On the Southern Maratha Railway there was also a large decrease in crime, though the value of property stolen rose by over two thousand rupees. In one case thirteen hundred rupees was reported to have been stolen from a train at Salpa. Although the box with its contents undisturbed was recovered, yet the complainant alleged that cash and notes to the value of Rs. 630 were stolen. There were certain suspicious circumstances connected with the money alleged to have been stolen, which were not elucidated during the trial, and the complainant's statement had, therefore, to be accepted. All the same the percentage of property recovered grew. As to the efficiency of the police the Inspector-General recognises an improvement. On this line there were not less than thirty cases of deficits of station earnings reported. The inquiries instituted by the police did not result satisfactorily. In one case in which there was a deficit of Rs. 1,395 from the Bangalore Station, which was personally enquired into by the Superintendent, it appeared that though the amount was not stolen in the cash office, yet some of the counters were concerned in the disposal of the notes lost, and they were accordingly placed before the magistrate, but discharged. There were no formal complaints of cognizable offences given to the police in such cases, but a general enquiry was undertaken by them in the interests of the Company, which entailed much trouble without any satisfactory result, and on the matter being referred, it was ultimately decided by the Agent that all cases of cash shortages should be dealt with in accordance with the method of determining the responsibility laid down in the Public Works Department Code, and that in cases in which there are grounds for prosecuting any of the traffic or cash office staff, formal complaints should be made to the police by the Traffic Manager or the Auditor, respectively. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there is no exception to the rule, a diminution of crime being also reported. There were, however, three cases of robbery by men armed with sticks, none of which ended in conviction and seventy-three of house-breaking with intent to commit theft, of which two only ended in conviction. On this latter result the Assistant Inspector-General refers to the difficulties experienced in tracing such offences as they occur almost entirely in the railway jurisdiction in Native States, and are generally perpetrated on isolated huts of gangmen or gatekeepers. The percentages, nevertheless, show under all heads, in respect both to Indian Penal Code and all classes, a decided improvement. Reports are also furnished by the police employed in the Godhra-Rutlam extension, but are not characterised by any feature of exceptional interest. The proportion of the permanent police strength to the length of each of the four railways, viz., Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsular, Southern Maratha, and Rajputana-Malwa, is 1·23, 1·27, 2·4, and 2·34, which shows the Southern Maratha Railway to be weakest.

THE Yerrowda Reformatory is reported to contain nine boys in excess of the number for which cubical accommodation is provided in the institution, but the fact has neither affected their health nor their behaviour. No deaths occurred during the year under report, the admissions into hospital fell by twenty-six from the totals of the previous year, and eighty-eight out of a hundred and two boys increased in weight whilst in the Reformatory. The general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory, the percentage of punishments having fallen. There were no escapes from hospital during the past year, nor, indeed, since the institution was opened in 1889 have any such occurrences been known. The factory operations of the Reformatory are shown to have been financially better, the net profit having risen from five hundred to close upon a thousand rupees, and the average profit per head secured by the labour of the boys has risen from ten rupees to sixteen rupees eleven annas. The public laundry which was working at a loss has been closed, but it is hoped that a new laundry will shortly be established on a better basis, and with the newest and most improved mechanical appliances for laundry operations. Hereafter, says Mr. Filgate, the financial out-look will be somewhat clearer, as he thinks the laundry venture will prove a thorough success. Mr. Filgate urges upon Government the necessity for extensions, which, he hopes, will be carried out so soon as the financial position of Government is appreciably less strained. Had it not been for the transfer of fifteen of the boys to the Sassoon Refomatory in Bombay there would not have been accommodation for all, and the overcrowded condition of the Yerrowda institution has on more than one occasion during the past year rendered the immediate admission of a juvenile committed thereto by a judicial or magisterial court, a matter of impossibility, the boy having been detained in one jail or another until room was available. Recreation is as vigorously indulged in by the Reformatory boys as it is by every one else in Poona. Cricket has just been added to their list of games, and twice a week they play football. Whenever there is a football match at the Poona Gymkhana the boys are marched there to see it. They are also taken to see the cross-country races, and "while of course carefully, though as much as possible unobtrusively, guarded, have in the matter of their recreations been accorded considerable freedom of movement."

YESTERDAY, the Madras mail, which is timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 7 a.m., arrived two hours and a-half later than usual. The cause of the delay was that the engine of a preceding train was disabled at Talegaon, and interfered with the traffic. The mail train, not arriving until 9-25 a.m., letters and parcels were delivered two hours and a-half behind time.

DR. F. E. DAVER has been elected a member of the British Dental Association in London. This is, we believe, the first time this honour has been conferred on any Parsee or native of India.

THUS far the Mohurram has been very quiet, and it has been remarked that in some parts of the native town the streets have been bereft of pedestrians at night at an earlier hour than usual during the first week of the festival.

THE Afghan troops are reported to have succeeded in restoring communication between Jellalabad and Asmar, which was temporarily stopped by the Mohmands. The latter have not yet renewed their attack. They were roughly handled in the first action.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VACANT SEE OF BATH AND WELLS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Right Rev. Dr. George W. Kennion, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, has been appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells in succession to the late Right Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, D.D.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER IN JAPAN.

The Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, at present Secretary to the British Embassy at Berlin, has been appointed British Minister and Consul-General in Japan.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

WAR WITH JAPAN AND CHINA INEVITABLE.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 11.

Reuter's Office here announces that Japan refuses to withdraw her troops from Corea except at her own terms, and that war with Japan and China is regarded as inevitable.

THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, JULY 10.

There has been no serious disturbance of peace by the strikers at Chicago, to-day. The traffic has been partly resumed. Troops, however, continue to arrive from the various States in view of the apprehended general strike, to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Telegrams received from San Francisco, to-day, report that the situation there has not in any way improved, and that the troops are only awaiting orders to fire.

CALIFORNIA.

Telegraphic despatches regarding the labour revolt in California state that at Sacramento the men on strike are preparing to resist the authorities to their utmost, and consequently troops with Gatlings are marching upon the City.

LEADER OF THE STRIKE ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, JULY 11, MORNING.

Debs, the leader of the strike, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. He has been released on bail.

MANDATE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOUR.

The Grand Master of the Knights of Labour has ordered a strike of one million Knights.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

Fifty persons were killed by the earthquake shock, experienced here this afternoon.

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram is now contemplating a visit to Simla, in which case he would attend as an Additional Member of Council. According to the present plans only two Additional Members will attend during the Simla session.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Amir, if he accepts the invitation to visit England, would be accompanied by one of his sons; and Sir Salter Pyne and all high officials would, according to the present arrangements, remain in Afghanistan.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The following are amongst the arrangements contemplated in connection with his Excellency the Viceroy's tour. His Excellency will receive addresses from the following Municipalities:—Rawal Pindi, Amritsar, Lahore, and Quetta, on his arrival.

It is stated that the Commander-in-Chief, after completing his tour, will join the Viceroy on the frontier and inspect the chief military stations.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

The Chamber of Commerce's letter was only officially submitted to the Financial Department yesterday, and no reply to it has yet been formulated.

CONVERSION OF THE FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE PAPER.

It is officially announced that as regards the results of the conversion of the Four per Cent. Rupee Paper prospects are very good, accounts tendered at present afford, of course, no criterion of what is likely to come in before the 28th inst. The proprietors are in no hurry to make up their minds, and there will probably be a great rush at the end, but even from the first few lakhs have been coming in daily, and the amounts show a tendency to increase the price of 3½. With reference to Fours being so high there can be no practicable doubt that all holders of 1842-3 paper will certainly convert instead of taking their discharge. As to other loans there is not so much certainty, but there can be little doubt that a considerable portion of them will also come in for conversion, and that it will be a comparatively easy task to deal with those who hold out.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

It now appears that his Excellency the Viceroy will not hold a durbar at Lahore till the end of November, as his Excellency intends visiting Karachi after leaving Baluchistan.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

During the past financial year eight thousand miles of wire were added to the Indian Telegraph System, and one hundred and twenty-four new departmental offices opened.

BREACH AT THE MUD GORGE.

A serious break has occurred at the Mud Gorge, a 160 yards line having slipped. Owing to excessive dryness the hillside crumbled away. Passengers and mails are being transhipped.

LAND TRANSFER IN INDIA.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department are preparing a special memorandum on the question of land transfer in India.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Cantonment Code, as finally approved by General Sansford, has been submitted to the Government of India for immediate publication.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 10.	
10 p.m.	79·3
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	78·8
4 p.m.	80·0

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD will, we hear, preside at the farewell departmental dinner to Mr. O'Callaghan on his vacating the P. W. D. Secretaryship.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. HALLETT, Assistant Commissary-General, has signified his intention of retiring from the service next month.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. McB. DAVIS, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the Administrative Brigade Surgeoncy of the Peshawar District.

THIRTEEN officers will be admitted to the Indian Medical Service at the examination to be held next month, *viz.*, nine for Bengal, two for Madras, and two for Bombay.

THE rise of the Gohna Lake for the week ending Saturday, was 11·8 feet. The weather was fine with occasional showers. The water has still 168 feet to rise before the reservoir becomes full.

THE progress of the Nilgherry Railway has so far advanced that in order to complete the work of the ghat portion the Engineer-in-Chief has applied to the Agent of the South Indian Railway for the loan of an engine for the conveyance of permanent-way materials up the ghat.

FROM a statement laid on the table, at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 8th July in the Vehar Lake, was 3 inches 31 cents as against 8 inches 83 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 20 inches 11 cents as against 38 inches 45 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 23 feet 30 cents, and at the end of the week 23 feet 40 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 26 feet 30 cents at the beginning of the week, and 27 feet 80 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 3 inches 35 cents, and at the same date last year 10 inches 24 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 24 inches 46 cents, or 3 inches 99 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week, the height of water on the lake was 36 feet 74 cents, or 3 feet 95 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 36 feet 59 cents, or 7 feet 68 cents less than last year. On the Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 6 inches 94 cents, as against 12 inches 21 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 25 inches 71 cents as against 55 inches 65 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 22 feet, being 3 feet 51 cents less than last year at the same date.

THE management of the Imperial and Provincial Canals in the Shahpur District having, with the approval of the Government of India, been transferred to the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the constitution, with effect from the 1st April, 1894, of a Canal Division to be called the "Shahpur Canals Division" (with headquarters at Shahpur), and to be attached to the Chenab Circle of Superintendence.

THE building of the new central jail at Montgomery has, says the Lahore paper, settled very satisfactorily the question of how far convict labour may be employed on such work. It was found that the convicts with instruction and a little experience made very good masons; it is believed they are quite as capable of being trained as carpenters and black-smiths, and their handiness in other directions points to the possibility in all large jail projects of dispensing with free labour altogether, except for supervision and instruction. The work, of course, will be done much slower, but, looking to the existing difficulty of finding suitable and remunerative labour for the prisoners, this must be counted an advantage rather than otherwise. Moreover, and of prime importance in existing circumstances, the work will cost much less.

A PETITION against the proposed interference with Hindu religious endowments has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The memorial, signed, it is stated, by some five thousand inhabitants of Bengal, urges that it is impossible to make any distinction between the secular and religious uses of these funds, and that under the proposed scheme for bringing endowments under the control of District Boards, the surplus funds would be used for purposes foreign to the intention of the founders. The petition further insists that there is no *bona fide* public demand for legislation on the subject, and that if there be abuses in the present administration of the funds, they should be corrected not by Government agency but by the influence of Hindu public opinion.

APROPOS of the Kelani Bridge works, Ceylon is having an experience such as is not in common when new bridges are under construction in India. The report has got about, it is said, that the officer in charge is paying £2 each for natives—men, women, or children—whose deaths are essential to the stability of the work! The method which is said to be adopted by the kidnappers is singular. They are stated to be possessed of some drug which they hold under the victim's nose, who becomes in some way charmed, and immediately sets out for the Kelani Bridge. Is proof wanted? Then it is forthcoming. In Polwatte there is a mother "crying all day" because she cannot find her child. At Kollupitiya Police Station there are three rickshaws, the owners of which cannot be found. In other parts of Colombo there are similar occurrences. Is not all this proof enough?

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has publicly expressed its satisfaction with the conduct of the Hindu and Mahomedan population during the Bakr-Eed festival. In no part of the Provinces was there any disturbance during this period, and it is satisfactory to learn, in the words of a resolution on the subject, that in Azamgarh, the centre of the riot of last year, "not only did the people abstain from tumults and disorder, but a spirit of peace and conciliation" reigned among all classes of the community. There was, it is added, neither seeking nor offering of occasions for quarrel; there were no symptoms of any sullen resentment, no signs of any aggressive policy. A similar attitude was adopted by both parties in the Ballia district, and the local Government has good reason for conveying its thanks to all, whether officials or non-officials, who were concerned in promoting this spirit of mutual forbearance and goodwill.

ONLY two questions were put at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Saturday, which indicates an amount of forbearance that must have come as an agreeable surprise to the official members. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee asked that the Shiahs of Gya should be restored to the privilege of celebrating the Mohurrum procession in full state; and Babu Surendranath Banerji wanted to know whether it was not a fact that in the returns of the clerical staff in Government offices there were Eurasian clerks who had been entered as "Natives," and that some of these had nevertheless been drawing the compensation allowance. Mr. C. T. Buckland's Bill to amend the Tenancy Act was made over to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bourdillon, Wilkins, Lal Mohun Ghose, Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam, and Maharaja Jagendra Nath Roy of Nagpore. The Bill is not a heavy one, and it is probable that the Committee will be able to report by next Saturday, before the Lieutenant-Governor starts on his tour.

THE Chief Justice of Ceylon, while on circuit recently objected to a newspaper being read in court, observing that court was not a reading-room.

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, of the Bengal Secretariat, goes on three months' privilege leave from the 7th August. There will be a regular exodus of offices of the Lower Provinces about that time, for Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police; Colonel Sandeman, Director-General of Surveys, and, we believe, Mr. A. Forbes, Commissioner of Patna, all sail by the same steamer. To meet the temporary vacancies thus caused, the arrangements are that Mr. C. W. Bolton, Additional Commissioner of Patna, acts for Mr. Bourdillon, Mr. A. H. Giles acts for Mr. Henry, and Mr. Luttman-Johnson migrates from Dacca to Patna to relieve Mr. Forbes. Mr. A. C. Tute will act for the three months in the Dacca Commissionership.

THE Nizam's Government is about to arrange for an Archæological Survey of the Dominions, and it is said that Mr. Cosens is to be appointed head of the department.

IT may be useful to the public to know that the Up-Country Nursing Association, which had some vicissitudes to struggle with at the outset, is now fairly launched. Mrs. Andrew Thomson, Government House, Naini Tal, is the honorary secretary, and anyone in need of a trained nurse has only to apply to Miss Wildman, the Superintendent of the Ramsay Hospital, at that station.

THE report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals calls attention once again to the defective construction of the Lahore Lunatic Asylum. The barracks have no ventilation, and the result may be read in the mortality returns. In the hot weather, when the lunatics were allowed to sleep in the open, there were only three deaths last year; in October, when they were moved indoors, there were three; in November four, and in December twelve. Of the sixteen deaths in the latter two months eleven were from lung disease, brought about, there can be little doubt, by the foul air in conjunction with the low temperature. The neglect to remedy the defect seems almost criminal. Schemes, of course, were under consideration, but none proved satisfactory on examination, and so nothing was done. The matter is now under the consideration of "the Lieutenant-Governor, the Inspector-General, and the officers of the Public Works Department," but it is feared that when their united wisdom has settled upon a scheme there will be no funds to spare wherewith to carry it out. There are other defects in the construction of the asylum, besides the want of provision for fresh air. The irregularity in the plan of the building involves the upkeep of a larger establishment than would be necessary otherwise, and the walls are so low that escapes are frequent. This last defect at any rate should be easy to remedy.

THE second annual meeting of the Planters' Conference will, we learn, be held at Bangalore, on Monday, the 3rd September next, when after the presentation of the report and accounts, the following, amongst others, will form the subjects for discussion:—The formation of the Planters' Association of Southern India; Act XIII. of 1859; the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act; Extradition; Currency; Manures; Freights, and Registration of Maistries.

AN able and incisive paper on "Dodoism" was (says the *Queen*) read at the half-yearly meeting of the Southport and Birkdale Union of Women Workers. Dodoism, the writer urged, though a feature of the day, must not be taken as a type of English girlhood generally, or even of society girls as a class, though undoubtedly it represented an obtrusive and increasing section of that class. Rather it must be looked on as a social excrescence, a symptom of disease, which we shall do well to trace to its cause if the mischief is to be kept from spreading to girls of the middle and working class. This cause, the writer considered, was threefold: (1) The increasing love of personal pleasure and aggrandisement which characterises girls belonging to the upper stratum of society; (2) the precocious independence claimed now by girls, and resulting in the breaking up of home life; and (3) the new ideal of womanhood, involving struggle and competition, whether in pleasure or in work, with men, which many girls now are forming for themselves. An animated discussion followed, in which perhaps the best point was made by Miss Kate Ryley, member of the Birkdale School Board, who maintained that, like the drunken helots of ancient Greece, even Dodos had their value as holding the mirror up to nature, and showing the young man of the period what he looks like when copied, as he so faithfully is, by the "smart" young woman of the day.

A EUROPEAN traveller, not of English nationality, who has recently visited Uganda, writes under date Kibwezi Ukambani, April 21:—"The expedition against Kabarega will certainly strike every one as one of the most remarkable performances on the part of England if one thinks that, without the help of one single soldier from home, Englishmen have been able to command the services of a force of over 14,000 men for the invasion of a neighbouring kingdom in the heart of Africa. It shows what enormous prestige England has gained in Uganda. The greatest credit is due to Colonel Colvile for the able manner in which he has obtained this result, and it is the more remarkable if one remembers that he hardly took time to rest after a long and hurried journey of 800 miles from the coast. From the very moment of his arrival he set to work, making himself thoroughly conversant with the situation of affairs in Uganda, and one month exactly after his arrival he was able in a few days to gather an army of 14,000 men and to lead them against a most powerful State, utterly crushing Kabarega, who for so many years had been a source of danger and of terror to his neighbours as well as to the Egyptian settlements in the Soudan. Besides, Unyoro was the chief centre of slave dealing in the heart of Africa. Last, but not least, it must not be forgotten that this war will have hardly cost anything to the British Government. At the end of February I left Uganda *en route* for Mombasa. I was much impressed with Usoga, a most beautiful and fertile country. The whole region between Kaviroudo and Kikuyu struck me as a most promising region at a colonial point of view; the climate is admirably suited to Europeans, and from the results obtained in Kikuyu it is clear that the soil is most fertile."

WRITING on the 22nd ultimo, a London correspondent says: The cricket week, which at the outset promised little, has proved most interesting. Richardson led off with the wonderful feat of taking ten Essex wickets in succession for forty-five runs. He has now captured a hundred wickets this season. Surrey's victory over Lancashire, following her triumph over Yorks, puts her at the head of the first class counties. Surrey has now scored five victories and not one loss. Middlesex has, perhaps, a stronger batting team, but Surrey has returned to her old dashing play. In Barnes' benefit, Notts versus Gentlemen of England, at Trent Bridge, A. E. Stoddart treated the visitors to the Notts ground with a masterly display; he remained at the wickets for a grand innings of 148. Finally, after two days' play, a draw was declared; at the finish the county had replied with 339 to the visitors' 340. On Wednesday Surrey easily defeated Essex at the Oval by an innings and 261 runs, Brockwell having contributed 108 and Jepson 94, not out. The really most important match of the week was the return fixture at Lords, on Thursday, between Middlesex and Surrey. An enormous and enthusiastic crowd, in spite of Ascot, watched the play. Middlesex on the first day held a formidable lead. Since the South Africans have been in England they have won three, lost two, and drawn two games.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—It seems well nigh incredible that a people who, two years ago, were in the throes of a famine, and publicly offered up prayers to heaven for an abundant harvest, should be now concerting measures for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the wished-for abundance. But it is none the less true; and, stranger still, some organs of the Press, in reply to the question, "Should the corn be reaped?" have deliberately given it as their opinion that "for numerous districts it would be advisable to solve this problem in the negative." Nay, more, it now appears that many landowners refused last year to gather in the harvest, and are determined not to remove it this year either. One landlord, for instance, who owns a large estate near Odessa, and whose facilities for export are therefore exceptionally numerous, foreseeing the fall of prices, purchased 1,000 sheep and unhesitatingly turned them into his fields of wheat. He is said to be so satisfied with the result that he means to do likewise now that a further fall in prices is probable. The Odessa *Novosti*, a journal which is usually very well informed upon agricultural questions, has published a series of articles to show that to gather in the harvest this year would be tantamount to throwing good money after bad, for it can only be done at a heavy loss to farmers. A pood (36 lb.) of barley, for instance, when it reaches the port of Nikolaiff from the neighbouring Government of Poltava, cost the producer 36½ copecks, whereas the market price is at present 34 copecks, and is bound to become less as soon as the abundance of this year's harvest is generally known.

THE MOHURRAM AND THE HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that the letter of "D. Q. C." in your issue of 9th July, is worth the attention of the Bombay authorities. I cannot say how far your correspondent is right in attributing the order issued by the authorities, that non-Mahomedans shall not make or carry the taboots and other signs of mourning, adopted in the Mohurram, to the action of certain Hindu zealots of "high class," who desire "to widen by all means the breach" between the masses of the Hindu and Mahomedan population. Whatever may be the cause, every man of sense and prudence will regret this order of the powers that be against the Hindus joining in the celebrations of the great mourning ceremony, which Asia annually celebrates, to commemorate the martyrdom of Husain and his saintly and heroic followers on the plain of Kerbella. Of course, I am aware that objections shall be made to the Hindus joining this mourning, on the ground that they have nothing to do with it. Perhaps not. But at the same time I would like to ask these gentlemen who will dictate to various classes and communities, what they must and what they must not practise as their religious duties, to what extent will they carry their dictatorial authority. They might as well order that no person, not directly descended from the Arabian race, shall carry an *alam* (standard) or taboot, or that no Mahomedans, but the Shias, should partake in this mourning, or even some religious reformer might go one step further, and give an order that only *Syeds*, the descendants of Ali and Fatima, (the favourite and the virtuous daughter of the Prophet), should mourn the death or remember the exalted piety of these Kerballa martyrs, as no other person has any direct interest in the question. Such reasoning will be as logical, and will affect the religious liberty of the mass of the people as much as the abovementioned order of the authorities against the Hindu low-class people joining in this anniversary of the martyrdom of Husain. Of course, the alleged reason for this order is only that disturbance might be feared under circumstances when Hindu and Mahomedan mobs come in contact in times of such excitement. The police will be unable to make proper arrangements against such fancied riots. I do not think that the Mahomedans will evince or have ever evinced any animosity against the followers of other creeds, when the latter join them heartily in their religious celebration. Nothing but friendship and union has resulted from this as yet. Hundreds of thousands of Hindus all over India, many eminent Princes even, such as their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and almost all the Mahratta Chiefs, and the Hindu landlords of Oudh give alms in the ten days of Mohurram, make and carry *taboots* and *alams*, hold *majlises* (lamentation meetings for the recital of the accounts of Kerbella martyrdom), and thus spending thousands of rupees. The sentiments of the non-Mahomedans, who celebrate Mohurram, need not be hurt for a reason that exists only subjectively in the brain of its originators. I am sorry that the poor ignorant low-class Hindus have few defenders amongst their enlightened co-religionists to advocate their cause in the press, but it is necessary that a firm stand should be made in vindication of the liberty of religious beliefs and the right to carry on the innocent customs of their forefathers, and that the poorer classes of Hindus should not be dictated upon, either by their superior Aryan brothers, or by a misinformed executive as to the method in which they shall worship their God, or as to the customs which they shall or shall not regard sacred or necessary. I am convinced, Mr. Editor, that an order like this will cause much heart-burning, and if it is extended all over India, or even over the Hindu States only it might cause disturbances. The sooner the authorities see their way to abolish this the better, for such orders will in the long run only accentuate the religious differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.—Yours, &c.,

K. G. S. FARKALIT.

THE DEFICIT AND COMMISSARIAT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I said that I would show how the system of transfer of clerks from one Executive Commissariat Office to another is detestable, and how it is disadvantageous to the State and to the clerks themselves. The system of transfer as is at present carried on in the Commissariat Department is quite different from that in force in other large departments of Government, such as the Post, Telegraph, Police, Salt, Abkari, and Forest. In these departments the transfers take place only when the clerks are promoted from one class or grade to another and not otherwise, but in the Commissariat Department whether the clerk gets promotion or not he is without regard to the interest or the exigency of the service transferred from one Commissariat Office to another, thus imposing upon the State quite needless charges of travelling expenses and unnecessarily putting the poor clerks to worries, inconveniences, and hardships. In the year 1892-93 the charge for passage-money of clerks transferred to Aden amounted to Rs. 10,150, and of those to Karachi Rs. 1,505, amounting to Rs. 11,655 for journey by sea and about an equal amount for journey by rail in all about Rs. 23,310. Large sums of money are thus unnecessarily wasted in consequence of the indiscriminate transfers that are made by the Commissary-General's Department without regard to the interest or the exigency of the service. The transfers would be quite justified in case of promotion from one grade to another just as is done in other departments when the clerk not wishing to transfer himself to another district, foregoes the promotion, and the promotion is given to the person who is willing to accept the transfer, or if compulsorily made in time of war when experienced men cannot be had readily, and for which the system is solely intended. The Commissary-General may not be aware of what is going on in his department, and it is hoped that when this is now brought to his notice he will not fail to take steps to abolish the system of transfer, and to save the tax-payers from the unnecessary waste of public money, and the poor clerks from the worries, inconveniences, and hardships.—Yours, &c.,

July 11. VOX POPULI.

THE NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The next triennial election of Municipal Councillors takes place early in 1895, seven months from the present time. Yet eager candidates have already sought the suffrages of their constituents, and sent round agents to secure votes for them. The native papers have raised a loud cry against this undue taste on the part of expectant candidates, and deprecate the employment of paid or unpaid agents and friends to work on their behalf. Some years ago the help of Municipal servants was sought by some gentlemen to aid in their efforts to secure a number of votes sufficient to ensure their return to the Corporation. If I remember aright, a circular was sent round among all Municipal employes and pensioners, warning them against the danger they were running in acting in an unconstitutional manner and displaying bad taste in procuring votes in favour of one candidate to the prejudice of another. It is well known that Municipal servants can exercise a certain influence among the voters, because of their past service to their patrons or prospective rewards from them. In any case, it is most undesirable that Municipal agency should be employed in favour of any candidate; and it would be well for the Municipal Commissioner to warn his officers, on pain of his severe displeasure, against their undue interference in the free exercise of the privilege vested in voters by law.—Yours, &c.,

July 10. A. B.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Suburban residents, who have to travel by the G. I. P. Railway, will, I am sure, thank you for allowing me a little space in your paper to bring their grievance to the notice of the traffic authorities of that Company with a view to early redress. It has for a long time been noticed that the up and down local trains, which stop at all stations between Victoria Terminus and Coorla, wait at each, at least, twice the space of time required to let down and take up passengers; this waste of time is, to say the least, very vexatious, and it is difficult to see what good purpose is served by these constant delays. The time allowed for these local trains from Victoria Terminus to Coorla is forty-five minutes, and as the distance is only ten miles, the average speed, including stoppages, is thirteen and a-half miles per hour. Now, is not this very unsatisfactory, considering that all the local trains are fitted with automatic brakes, giving the drivers complete control over their trains, and which in addition carry comparatively light loads? In my humble opinion, I think that these trains, lightly loaded and easily controlled, could be safely run at a speed of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages, thus taking thirty minutes to Coorla, and which would conduce to general

PROGRESS.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present: Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

THE FORT FIRE-BRIGADE STATION.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under the terms of Section 69 (*e*) of the Municipal Act, to the variation of the contract with Messrs. Spencer & Co., for the construction of the Fort Fire-Brigade Station, whereby the rates fixed by the Executive Engineer for certain extra works and supplies might be sanctioned.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOM IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under the terms of Section 92 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, to the acceptance by him the tender of Aga Mirza Ali Akbar, the only tender received, for the right of selling to the public refreshments at the Refreshment Room, in the Victoria Gardens, for a period of three years, from 1st August, 1894, on payment of Rs. 150 per annum, plus Rs. 25 per mensem as rent for the use of the room therein for the said period.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said that the late contractor was ready to keep the refreshment room on the same terms as offered by the new tender.

The Commissioner remarked that he could not accept this tender now as it had not been sent in at the proper time.

Mr. Vincent drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the tenderer had to apply to the Commissioner of Police for a license to keep the refreshment room. Every refreshment room keeper was required to have a license.

The Chairman said that if the Police Commissioner refused to grant a license to the tenderer, the latter might hold them liable for any damages that he might suffer.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the tender be accepted subject to the granting of a license by the Commissioner of Police.

It was resolved to accept the tender with that proviso.

THE WEDDING PRESENT TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, No. 8017, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 12th June, 1893 (sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of a casket to contain the address presented to H. R. H. the Duke of York), that the casket was obtained from Messrs. Hamilton & Co., at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

LIGHTING OF THE CRAWFORD MARKETS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES WITH ELECTRICITY.

The Committee next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the expenditure of Rs. 700 per mensem up to the end of the current financial year, for the cost of establishment, coal, &c., for lighting the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices with electricity.

The requisite sanction was given.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE BYCULLA FIRE-BRIGADE STAFF.

The Committee then proceeded to consider a letter to the Secretary, dated 4th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to his leasing, for a period of two years, from the 15th instant, from Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanji Jejeebhoy, a bungalow with stabling and servants' quarters, in Nesbit Lane, for the occupancy by the Fire-Brigade Staff, hitherto located at the Byculla quarters, at a monthly rent of Rs. 175. On the handing over to the Commissioner of Police of the quarters now occupied by the Fire-Brigade at Byculla, the Government will be charged Rs. 820 per month as rent, instead of Rs. 600 per month as hitherto. The rent charged to the Brigade for these quarters was Rs. 66-10-8 per month, to which Rs. 240 per annum must be added as house-rent for an Engineer, who had been accommodated in the buildings now erected at Gun Bow Street. Savings under the head of rent would be Rs. 740, leaving Rs. 572-8-0, to be provided for. The balance of the rent, Rs. 572-8-0, to be met by transfers from Savings (1) of Rs. 232 from Section I. Establishment, and (2) of Rs. 340-8-0, from Section II. Rent-Repairs and Miscellaneous (Contingencies) Fire-Brigade Budget, to Section II., Rent of Fire Stations and Quarters, same budget.

After some discussion the Committee accorded the sanction asked for by the Commissioner.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD AT WALKESHWAR.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Secretary, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting in letter, dated 15th February last, from Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, on the subject of the construction of a new road at Walkeshwar, in continuation of Doongarsi Road at Malabar Hill.

To the Municipal Secretary,

Sir,—With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1253l of 21st February, 1892, I have the honour to forward report from the Executive Engineer with plan and estimates for a road from Dungarsey Road, Malabar Hill, to Banganga Tank Walkeshwar then round to Narayan Dabulkar Road at the point generally known as Land's End. The cost is estimated as follows:—From Dungarsey Road to Banganga Road construction, Rs. 8,314, acquisition of land, buildings, &c., Rs. 13,791, from Land's End to Banganga Road construction Rs. 15,727, acquisition of land, &c., Rs. 45,442,—total Rs. 67,547. In many respects the approach from Dungarsey Road is the more important as it is the cheaper, on the other hand, that road is so narrow and so steep that I should be sorry to see it turned into a busy thoroughfare.—I have the honour to be, yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Executive Engineer, to the Municipal Commissioner:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying plan and section of the road proposed to be constructed from Dungarsey Road past the passage leading to Banganga Tank to Land's End.

2. I beg also to submit an estimate of the probable cost of constructing this road, 40 ft. in width. From this estimate it will be seen that the cost of the land required for the road will be about Rs 38,912, that of the buildings, compound, walls, &c., standing thereon about Rs. 4,594, and that of constructing the road itself Rs. 24,040, in all Rs. 67,546.

3. A large portion of the ground that would be taken by the road is "Gow Charan," and the rest belongs to private individuals. Mr. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote who was good enough to accompany me during my reconnoissance, preparatory to a detailed survey of the line of the road, intimated to me that he was in hopes of getting the "Gow Charan" free of charge, and to induce the owners of the private properties to part with their land at low prices, as the construction of the road would enhance the value of the remainder of these estates. If the land could be obtained on such favourable terms as those mentioned above, the cost of the project would be only about Rs. 37,000, but the hope entertained by Mr. Khote cannot be implicitly relied upon, and I should not therefore be justified in framing my estimate at a lower figure than that at which the scheme could under ordinary circumstances be carried out.

4. There is no direct carriage road to the Walkeshwar Temple and the Hindu Burial-ground, and the proposed road would be a great convenience and a public boon of value especially to those who visit the sacred places at Walkeshwar.

5. If, however, the Corporation be not inclined to sanction the heavy expenditure, now estimated for, they may sanction only the portion from the Dungarsey Road leading to Banganga Tank, marked A to B on plan. The probable cost of executing this work would be Rs. 22,105.

It was resolved to refer the matter to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. G. W Roughton, Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Dr. Bhalchandra with a request to consider the plans and estimates of the proposed new road from Dongri Road to Banganga Tank, and thence to Narayan Dabulker Road, and to suggest if they thought fit any alternative proposal.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FILTER-BEDS AT MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The next business before the Committee was the further consideration of the report of the sub-committee on the question of construction of additional filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which has already been published in these columns.

It was resolved to forward the copy of the report to the committee, appointed under the terms of the Corporation's resolution, dated 21st May last, to investigate and report on the question of the water-supply for information. It was also resolved to adopt the report and send it to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the construction of filter-beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAIN AT CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

The Committee further considered the report of the sub-committee on the question of the construction of storm water drain in Cruickshank Road and of the provision of sewerage for part of Parel District.

It was resolved that the report of the sub-commitee on the question of the construction of the storm water drain in Cruickshank Road and of the provision of sewerage for that part of Parel District which could be dealt with on the gravitation system and in which pipe sewers had not already been laid, be approved and adopted and forwarded to the Corporation as the report of the Standing Committee with a recommendation that sanction be given to the construction of the storm water drain at the estimated cost of Rs. 27,073, including 10 per cent. for contingencies; and also to the carrying out of the sewerage in question at the estimated cost of Rs. 81,620 including 15 per cent. contingencies.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE AMIR AND ENGLAND.

WE stated some time ago, writes the Allahabad paper, that among the possibilities of the future was a visit by the Amir of Kabul to England. Matters have now advanced a further step as Sir Salter Pyne, who left Simla for Kabul on Saturday, carries with him an invitation to Abdul Rahman to visit the Queen in London. This fact has been officially notified, and at the same time it is stated that the Viceroy has written assuring His Highness that he will be cordially welcomed by the Queen and the people of England. The Amir's formal reply will probably take some week to reach India but there seems to be no reson to doubt his acceptance in the first place of the invitation, as for two or three years past he has openly expressed a wish to journey to Europe, thereby following the example of the Shah. His Highness must recognise the desire of the British Government to maintain cordial relations with him as an ally, and the high honour now paid him of an invitation to proceed to England as the guest of the Queen should confirm him in this view. Latitude as regards the time of the visit will doubtless be given His Highness, who, as an autocratic ruler whose power rests on his personal control of the State, must necessarily make such arrangements as will secure his Government being satisfactorily carried on during his absence. The question which naturally arises is wheather the visit will ever be paid? Afghanistan is unquestionably well in hand just now, the only source of trouble being the attitude of the Mohmand and Bajour tribesmen in the Kunar Valley north of Jellalabad; but one cannot blind oneself to certain dangers which may arise on the long stretch of frontier which marches with Russian territory. The British Government are pledged in a manner to protect Afghanistan from aggression, and the Amir before journeying many thousands of miles, may reasonably ask that an absolute guarantee be given that his kingdom will be protected while he is away. This Her Majesty's Ministers to be consistent must give, and here they will incur the heaviest responsibility which could be laid upon any Government. It must be remembered that Sardar Ishak Khan, whose rebellion in Afghan Turkistan in 1888 seemed at one time likely to be successful, is an honoured guest in Russian territory with a farily large number of retainers. He may see in the absence of the Amir in England an opportunity for renewing his attempt to gain the throne, and assuredly he would have the sympathy, if not the open support of the whole anti-English party in the Russian Empire, and more particularly in Central Asia and Transcaspia. Further, one must calculate on active intrigues by Russian officers on the Afghan frontier-men, who would risk a good deal to foment disturbances in order to justify interference with Afghanistan itself. The Pamir question may possibly be settled before the Amir starts on his journey. If it is not, we may have repetitions of Yanoff's and Vanofskis filibustering in the disputed territory. Every attempt is being made to fasten a quarrel on the Afghans. These contingencies have probably been well weighed by the British Government before the policy was adopted of meeting the Amir's desire to visit England, but the English Foreign Office have been so often worsted in diplomatic encounters with St. Petersburg statesmen, that one cannot view without some distrust any arrangements they may now make to keep Russia from meddling in Afghanistan when its ruler is far removed from the country. Our fears may prove groundless. We shall be only too glad if they do: for nothing could do more to strengthen the Amir's loyalty to England than a visit to Europe. He would realise the strength, resources and wealth of the Power which has enabled him to consolidate his rule. His welcome would be of a kind that could not fail to impress him deeply, and he would see what the civilisation of the West, the fringes of which he only touched during his sojourn in Russian territory and on the occasion of his short visit to India, really means. But against these obvious advantages must be weighed those risks which his absence would entail, and which we have considered it only expedient to detail at this juncture. His Highness's acceptance of the invitation is a foregone conclusion. His actual departure for London must be counted as somewhat uncertain. If he really decides to go, the journey should be undertaken next cold weather, or in the early spring at the latest, when the natural defences of the northern border of Afghanistan still present their snowy barriers to an enemy from Central Asia.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS E. A. W. S. GROVE and C. W. H. EVANS West Kent Regiment, exchange Battalions.

MAJOR C. A. RYAN, Royal Artillery, is transferred to No. 14 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

ON return from leave Major R. O. Lloyd, R. E., Millitary Works Department, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

LIEUTENANT C. H. M. DOUGHTY has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 1st Battalion Welsh Fusiliers.

CAPTAIN B. A. NEWBURY, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; and Lieutenant H. C. Selwyn-Heath, Essex Regiment, have been granted extensions of leave to 14th February and 19th September next, repectively.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has confirmed the sentence passed upon a soldier of the Royal Irish Regiment at Lucknow for shooting a comrade some weeks ago, in connection with a dispute about a blanket.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain A Stirling, Seaforth Highlanders; Major J. R. Parkinson and Captain E. Leigh, Hampshire Regiment, Captain J. G. Parker, Royal Irish Fusiliers, but the two last named remain with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season. 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Brereton, Munster Fusiliers; Captain E. A. Stanton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—In India.—Major F. M. Drury, 30th Punjab Infantry, 90 days; Captain T. W. G. Bryon, Royal Artillery, for 3 months. Out of India.—Colonel R. Morris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, 12 months; Captain W. E. Donohue, Royal, Artillery; Lieutenant Æ. C. Perkins, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenant V. H. S. Scratchley, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant Mr. Stevenson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, for 6 months; Captain O. C. Wolley-Dod, Lancashire Fusiliers, for 9 months; Captain L. S. Gordon-Cumming, Derbyshire Regiment, for 4 months; Captain F. E. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade, for 2 months; Lieutenants J. R. L. Garrard and J. C. Wilmot 5th Dragoon Guards, for 3 months.

A NEW BANK WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the close of the American War and the closing of several banks and financial companies, which had sprung up during the share mania, including the Central, Asiatic, Royal, and one or two other local banks, which rendered great facilities to small traders, and the public in general who have been put to great inconvenience, especially as the Bank of Bombay, and the Exchange Banks decline to grant small loans, and the inconvenience has increased since our Exchange Banks declined to receive part payments for Bills drawn against goods, and to deliver the same from time to time in small quantities. It is to be hoped, therefore, that some philanthropic gentlemen will come forward to establish a local bank on the lines of the late Central Bank and the Royal Bank of India. I don't think a large capital is required, for the new bank could easily get a large amount of fixed deposits at fair rates of interest. I trust you will advocate our cause so that some of our shethias may come forward and establish a bank.—Yours, &c.,

July 10. MERCHANT.

"KLEPTOMANIA" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE dulness of the monsoon season will be pleasantly relieved by the two performances of "Kleptomania," which are advertised for Tuesday and Thursday next, to be given by the Thespian Club, who have secured the right of presenting this extremely clever and amusing comedy for the first time to the Bombay public. From all we hear the performances are likely to be very successful, and the members of the company deserve success for the hard work they have done and the sacrifices they made to that end. The play bristles with good things, and there is, no doubt, a thoroughly enjoyable evening in prospect for those who propose supporting the enterprise of the club.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

IN spite of the inclemency of the weather this favourite company is drawing fairly good houses. Last night Ruy Blas and Blas e Roue was given. To-night the Grand Alhambra Varieties are announced, and should the weather be propitious, there is sure to be a bumper house. The programme is good and varied, and individual members of the troupe will have an excellent opportunity of showing what they can do.

THE LAW EXAMINATIONS AND THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

DR. R. G. BHANDARKER, C.I.E., presided at the adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate held yesterday evening, in the Cowasji Jehangier University Hall. The business before the meeting was the consideration of the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade regarding the question of marks in the law examinations.

THE FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, (1) the following words in the *N.B.* to Regulation 31, page 44 of the Calendar, be omitted :—"And those who pass in it will be considered as having passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws," and the following substituted in their place :—"And those who attain in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law the standard minimum number of marks necessary for passing the first LL.B. Examination will be considered and declared to have passed that examination"; and (2) that *N.B.* (1) to Regulation 12, pages 64-65, be modified as follows :—"Candidates who at the B.A. Degree Examination attain in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law (optional subject (*f*)) the standard necessary for passing the First LL.B. Examination will be considered and declared to have passed the latter examination."

In support of his motion Mr. Ranade quoted several regulations from the University Calendar and proceeded to remark that certain changes made last year in the regulations had caused a material difference in the minimum or maximum number of marks required in certain subjects by the candidates for the First B.A. Examination. This had occasioned great difficulties. The candidates had two doors left open to them, and the question was whether the candidates entering by those two doors should be placed on the same and under the same conditions.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the motion.

In accordance with the notice of motion given, Rao Sahib Vasudeo Jugannath Kirtikar moved as an amendment—"1. That *N.B.* to Rule 31 at page 44, as now amended, shall not have a retrospective effect, that is, it shall not apply to candidates who have, on the faith of the said *N.B.* as it stood at page 44 of the University Calendar for 1893-94, already taken up the optional subject (*f*) for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. 2. That *N.B.* 1 to Rule 12 at page 65 as now amended, shall not have a retrospective effect given to it, that is, it shall not apply to candidates who have, on the faith of the said *N.B.* 1 as it stood at page 65 of the University Calendar for 1893-94, already taken up the optional subject (*f*) for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the belief that by passing in the optional subject (*f*) they will be considered as having passed the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws." He said that the making of frequent changes frequently in their rules should be deprecated, as it was calculated to cause alarm and to unsettle the minds of the students for a time. The effects of the rules could not be judged at this stage as they were only passed in 1891 and not yet come into operation. The rules which would come into effect in November, 1894, were passed with a view to encourge the study of Roman History in order to secure proficiency in that department of knowledge. It was the deliberate intention of the framers of the rules that those who wished to study Roman Law should have a knowledge of Roman History. It was premature to change a rule which had not been yet given effect to. No injustice was intended to be done, and they must give trial to the rule and see how it worked.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv.

Mr. Rustim K. R. Cama, who was opposed to Mr. Ranade's motion, said that if the original proposition was accepted it would be a great injustice to a certain class of candidates.

Dr. Bahadurji remarked that it was unfair to take advantage over the students of what was called an oversight on the part of the Senate. It was a blunder and not an oversight. He, therefore, moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

As no one seconded the amendment it fell to the ground.

Mr. Tripathi said that the amendment should be added to the proposition, and that both the amendment and the proposition should be adopted.

Mr. F. R. Banaji wished to know whether the Syndicate could not at their discretion determine that so far as that particular rule was concerned a candidate should obtain 30 per cent. in Roman History and an equal number in Roman Law. That would obviate the anomaly shown by the mover of the original resolution.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that they could not say anything about it at present.

Mr. Shivram Bhandarker and Professor Muller spoke in favour of the original motion.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that he was strongly of opinion that the line of discussion which they had pursued was calculated to unsettle the whole University curriculum. The amendment would affect the whole B. A. course. He believed that the intention of the Senate was to solve a limited difficulty, and he was under the circumstances strongly in favour of the original proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar said that after the expression of the opinion of the Senate, it would be much better if Mr. Kirtikar saw his way to withdraw the amendment, which would not do any good.

The amendment was then put to the vote but rejected, the original motion being carried by a large majority.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

THIS match was played at Marine Lines, on Sunday, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The scores are as follows :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D F Banker, c Mulla	5
A D Kanga, c Kali	17
D K Kharas, b Engineer	6
E N Davar, c Mulla	50
D F Dubash, not out	33
J S Banaji, not out	13
R Ratnagar J B Dalal R A Setna A N Harda Kharegat	to bat.
Extras	17
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S Davar	85	5	31	1
K Engineer	55	3	28	2
N Patel	20	2	6	0
S Mulla	60	2	35	0
T Thanawalla	10	1	4	0
P Bottlewalla	35	1	19	1

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

K D Engineer, b Banker	41
S F Mulla, b Banker	17
K K Kharas, not out	38
H D Shroff, b Davar	0
F D Thanewalla, b Davar	0
S F Daver, b Kharas	7
B P Karani, c Dalal	6
N K Patel, not out	4
B Davar, not out	0
MtP Bottlewalla Kali	to bat.
Extras	5
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
D K Kharas	65	3	41	1
E N Davar	75	3	43	3
D F Banker	30	0	29	2
J B Dalal	5	0	6	0

A REPORT having been spread that M. Zola's "Lourdes" had been placed by the Pope on the *Index Expurgatorius*, a representative of the *Soir* has had a conversation with M. Zola on the subject. "I was unaware," M. Zola said, "of this incident, and I only learned it from a Rome telegram published by the *Journal*. At first I vainly asked myself how it was possible for the Commission of Rites to become cognisant of my novel as it has not yet been published in book form. But I have thought of an explanation which I think extremely plausible. Lourdes has already been translated into all languages. It appears at present in a number of foreign journals, among others the *Tribuna* of Rome, which has a circulation of some two hundred thousand copies per diem. I know that a great deal of publicity has thus been given to my work, and the attention of the Commission of Rites has been drawn to it, with the result that it has been placed on the index. This is the first time that such an honour has been done to me. I am the more surprised as Lourdes is not 'an attack on religion'; it is a human explanation of what has happened at Lourdes. Moreover, one can be a very good Catholic and yet not admit the miracles of Lourdes." M. Zola added: "I shall be in good company on the list of works placed on the index. A number of Catholic writers' names are upon it. Notably among them is that of M. Henry Lasserre, the author of the first work on Lourdes, which has gone through from four to five hundred thousand copies."

HONOUR TO A POPULAR HEAD MASTER.

AN Indore correspondent writes to us :—In honour of the departure from Camp Indore of Mr. L. N. Limaye, B.A., LL.B., late head master, Residency High School, most of the Mahomedans here held a *pan-attar* party, last Wednesday evening, at Mr. Somjee Parpia's house. Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji, on behalf of his friends and himself, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Limaye's career there, which, he said, had been highly satisfactory in every way to his friends as well as to many others, directly or indirectly concerned. The head master's high learning, efficient teaching, and strict discipline had attracted large numbers of students from various places to a school which, before his appointment, had almost been merged between its two strong rivals in Indore. And above all his affable behaviour, liberal views, and attractive manners had secured for him large numbers of friends and admirers both within and without the school. They, therefore, felt strongly this approaching separation from such a kind friend and teacher. Mr. Limaye who was evidently much moved, thanked Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee and his friends for the high honour they had done to him, and the kind and flattering terms, in which his humble career there had been referred to. He considered that as a unique occasion on which the Mahomedans of Indore Camp had assembled there to do honour to a Hindu gentleman; and he hoped it would give a lie to the report that had sometimes been spread in different quarters as to any natural animosities between the two races whom destiny had brought together under one common benignant rule. *Pan*, *attar*, and flowers were then distributed and the guests left after repeated mutual expressions of warm and sincere friendship.

Another similar party for the same purpose was held at Shrimant Madhavrao V. Kibey Saheb's bungalow last Friday evening. Among those present on the occasion were: Nawab Bahadur Saheb of Banda, Shrimant Lakshmanrao of Jhansi, Shrimant Mukundrao Bala Saheb Kibey, Nawab Mirza Wahudin Aimatkhan Kazi Hafiz Abdulla, Messrs. Mahomed Ambarshawkhan, Abdul Hak Saheb, Somnath S. Sapre, B.A., Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, H. A. Nanavati, B.A., R. Somjee Parpia, and many other Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen. On behalf of the guardian to Kibey Saheb Mr. Mahadeo Babaji, the secretary, made a short introductory speech, referring to the happy circumstance of the young Kibey Saheb's success in the last Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, which was mainly due to the able instruction of his revered tutor, Mr. L. N. Limaye, the guest of the evening, whose approaching departure was the occasion which had brought them together there. He then gave a short sketch of the head master's career there, and concluded with an earnest hope for his success in the wide field of intellectual activities now opened before him as a vakil of the Bombay High Court. Some of the students and members of the Dnyan Sampadak Club then expressed their deep admiration and gratitude to Mr. L. N. Limaye for the constant help and good instruction which he had ever cheerfully bestowed upon them as their teacher and president of the club. The guardian in a short Marathi speech expressed his thankfulness to his learned friend Mr. Limaye for his highly valuable and able services in training up the mental powers of his wards, and also his extreme regret on the approaching separation from him. He felt quite certain that young Kibey Saheb's success in the examinations was chiefly owing to untiring exertions, deep learning, and a remarkably attractive style of imparting sound instruction, which characterised the tuition of his guest of that evening. He concluded with a hope to be able to see in a few days the late head master of the Residency School as one of the most eminent pleaders in the Bombay Bar. Mr. Limaye in reply thanked the guardian and the members of the Dnyan Sampadak Club in suitable terms for the flattering words they had spoken about him and their kind wishes for his future success. It was not for him to say how far all that high praise was deserved. He was rather inclined to attribute the success of his noble pupil to the high intelligence with which God had blessed the young representative of a family, well-known in many parts of India for intelligence, opulence, nobleness, and generosity. From what he knew of the mental powers of his pupil he was able to predict that in whatever sphere of life the young gentleman's lot might be cast, if be carried into it the same energy and firmness of purpose, success and glory would attend him everywhere. He then concluded with a hope that the guardian's career may be further distinguished by much higher success of his ward in future life. *Pan*, *attar*, and flowers were first offered to the guest, together with a present of a pair of shawls and turban as a mark of the recognition of his most valuable services. *Pan* and *attar* were afterwards offered to the other guests, who then dispersed.

A dinner party was given to the same gentleman and his friends at Shrimant Mukundrao Balasaheb Kibey's, the present head of the junior branch of the family.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT KAMPTEE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A variety entertainment was given, on the 6th instant, by the members of the Branch Army Temperance Association, in aid of the Lawrence Abu School, at the Regimental Theatre, at Kamptee, by kind permission of Colonel Spratt. Owing to the inclement state of the weather the attendance of the civil population of the station was not large. Colonel Spratt was present, with a large number of officers. The regiment had mustered in great force, showing that they appreciated the laudable object with which the entertainment was got up. The absence of the regimental band, which could not be spared owing to their being lately subjected to hard work, was regretted. The band was, however, substituted by Private Yates on the piano, who enlivened the proceedings with melodies of the most popular songs of the day. The programme consisted of three parts—a minstrel troupe, variety entertainment, and a sketch, entitled "Waxination Gratis." The troupe opened with a chorus "Vive la Roi," an harmonious construction, which must have cost a great amount of labour to bring to such a state of perfection. This was followed by "Twelve months ago to-night" nicely rendered by Private Manton, following this was "Only a Lock of Hair," by Corporal Verrier. "'Tis the sweetest Song of all," by Private J. Cooper, was very well rendered. "Oh Gewhillika's Jumping Johnson," by Tambourine, caused great merriment. Corporal Plant next followed with "My Rose will bloom no more." Private Frewin's "The letter came at last," was very well received, and quite took the audience. "Meet me at the Golden Gate," by Bones, finished the first part with a walk round "Flannigan's Royal Distillery." The choruses to all the songs were very well rendered by the troupe, and funs, jokes, &c., were of the very latest production. Corporal Sepping and Private J. Cooper opened the second part of the programme with a duet, "Larboard Watch," which was exceedingly good, and drew forth loud plaudits from the audience. The hit of the evening was undoubtedly Private C. Frewin, who is a great favorite on the Worcester Boards to judge by-the-by by the vociforous cheers that greeted him whenever he appeared. His comic songs, "They went to the usual place again," and encore comic, "Just one more Polka," with his comic cuts, were loudly applauded, and was encored thrice. Corporal Plant and Private Mantor were very well received in their respective songs, "From the Cradle to the Grave" and "The Thrush." The sketch caused one roar of laughter from beginning to end, Private Sharratt being responsible for that state of thing, in his character of "Boi," the servant. Corporal Sepping, in his character of Frangipani (a proprietor of wax-works), was most amusing in his foreign dialogue. Corporal Reynold as Mr. Hannibal Washington was everything that could be desired. The others sustained their characters well. The entertainment on the whole was a grand success. The songs were accompanied on the piano and English concertina by Private Yates and Corporal Costigans, respectively, who are accomplished performers. This entertainment was quite a leavener from the dull times we are having at this station and similar entertainment would be welcome by us all. Corporal Sepping, the energetic business manager, and his able staff deserve great credit for performing their onerous duties in a most praiseworthy manner.

WE regret to hear of the death, at Dilkusha, on Friday afternoon, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Brookes, R.E., of the Military Works Department. The funeral, on Saturday, which was military one, was attended by the General and many officers of the Lucknow Garrison.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

WE regret that our brother of the "Mahratta" should have misunderstood some remarks in our issue for May as conveying, or rather insinuating, a wholesale aspersion on the moral character of Native graduates. The writer of our paragraph is no longer in India, but we have not the least hesitation on his behalf in disclaiming the slightest intention to suggest any imputation of the kind. No one acquainted with Native graduates or undergraduates, under tuition, has ever doubted that the vast majority are young men of correct life. When the "Record" wrote :—"The first class men at English Universities are not the the men who waste their bodily powers in riotous living and debauchery, but are men who train the body by rigorous routine to enable it to endure the special strain to which the brain is exposed,' the contrast in the writer's mind was not between Indian and English students, but between English students of the 'fast' type and English students of the 'hard reading' type. The argument was this. Even in England, where men are of vigorous physique, intellectual distinction can only be won at the cost of a systematic and intelligent pursuit of physical health which alone can enable the student to bear the strain. Much more therefore should health be made the object of thought and of intelligent pursuit in India where the students do not as a rule start with such strong and vigorous bodies. The writer was only in short expanding what Rousseau meant by his well-known paradox—"the stronger the body the more it obeys; the feebler the body, the more it commands." From this point of view the pursuit of health becomes a moral duty—the duty of employing the necessary means to gradually build up a strong and healthy body in order that it may be a prompt and obedient servant to the will :—

> For that which serves our fleshly need
> Subserves the blossom that doth feed
> The soul, which is the life indeed.

We are sure that the "Mahratta" and the "Record" are in complete agreement on this important matter.

There is no better way of learning a subject than teaching it. Few educational paradoxes are better known than this, and now we have a fresh illustration of its truth in the interesting testimony of Prof. Huxley to the effect on his own mind of his labours in popularizing science. In the eighth volume of his collected essays just published by Messrs. Macmillan he confesses that he has found the task of putting scientific truths into popular language one that taxes not only his literary but his scientific faculty to the uttermost; and that experience has shewn him that there is no better corrective of the tendency to scholastic pedantry which besets all who are absorbed in pursuits remote from the common ways of men than the effort to simplify for beginners.

There is to be a Working Men's International Exposition in the beautiful city of Milan in November next. The exhibition will comprise three general classes—Work, Prevision and Instruction, and under the latter head will be included (1) Industrial Schools, (2) Professional Schools for Workmen, (3) Educational Institutions for Workmen (Clubs, Libraries, Recreations, &c.), and (4) Bibliography. Applications are to be addressed to the Committee in Milan, Rastrelli Street, by the 30th November next at latest, with a description of the proposed exhibit and the space required. It is hardly to be expected that we in India can throw much light upon this particular corner of the great field of Instruction, but it is much to be wished that some should go from India to learn. A visit to Milan with its Duomo and Brera gallery will be a pleasure for the rest of life to all who can afford it.

Several of the Scottish Universities are displaying activity in matter of Research Fellowships and propose to give special facilities for scientific investigation not only to graduates of universities, but to other persons who have given satisfactory proof of their fitness for such work. It is proposed also that research students may be admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Letters under conditions prescribed. Other ordinances in the same direction have been drafted which shew that once again in the matter of education Scotland aspires to lead the way.

We are requested by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons to announce that a new monthly periodical with the title of "Foreign Languages" will be published by them on June 1st. Besides some entirely original features, and a variety of useful information of special interest to students and tourists, the magazine will contain practical discussions on the best methods of learning foreign languages; dialogues in French, German, Spanish and Italian as reading practice, with copious footnotes; commercial letters, &c. The price will be 2d. We have much pleasure in making the project known.

Colonel G. A. Jacob, late Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay, and a well-known Sanskrit scholar, speaks very highly in the columns of the Academy of the Sanskrit works published in Bombay and Poona, contrasting them with similar productions of the presses of Calcutta, Benares, &c., to the disadvantage of the latter in regard to accuracy, beauty of topagraphy, &c. He accords special praise to the work of the Nirnaya-Sagar Press in Bombay and the Anandashram in Poona, and also speaks very highly of the volumes of the Bombay Sanskrit Series.

Professor Scorgie, formerly of the Poona College of Science, and Chairman of the Poona Municipal Schools' Committee, has been elected, almost at the head of the poll, as a member of the School Board of Aberdeen, in which city Mr. Scorgie has lived since his retirement on pension.—"Educational Record"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted, Telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
The Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on Thursday, the 12th instant.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Scutari.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	2	15 p.m.	25	31
Teheran	11	1	28 p.m.	1	13
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th July, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	58	..	1
„ Karachi	..	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	22	...	2

THE Pittapore case which opened, the other day, at Rajahmundry, is only a chamber application compared to a civil suit for twelve lakhs of rupees which has been filed in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Alipore. There are seven hundred witnesses to be examined, and it is calculated that the trial will last more than six months even if taken from day to day. An application has been made to the Calcutta High Court for a special Sub-Judge to try the case.

THE annual general meeting of the Royal Artillery Institution was held on the 16th ultimo, at the Royal United Service Institution, under the presidency of General Lord Roberts, V.C. From the report, which was read by the secretary, Major A. J. Abdy, it appeared that the number of members of the institution had somewhat increased, and that the course of lectures during the winter season had been greatly appreciated. Ten essays had been submitted for the Duncan gold medal on "What is the Best Tactical Organisation and System of Training Massed Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery?" The gold medal had been awarded to Major J. L. Kier, and the silver medal to Major A. M. Murray. Major E. S. May was specially commended. The Lefroy gold medal was presented by the chairman to Captain F. Bushe, who said that he desired to take that opportunity of acknowledging the many advantages that he had enjoyed as a member of that institution. Last year the institution received a legacy in the shape of a trophy of arms and weapons left by Miss Mary Augusta Gordon, "as a small token of her gratitude for the kind sympathy of the officers of the Royal Artillery towards her late brother, General C. G. Gordon."

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The disturbing effect of the Government notification regarding the conversion of 4 per cent. paper into 3½, has been more prominently seen this week, than it was when I wrote last Saturday after the *Gazette* had only been in the hands of people a very few hours. The importance and far-reaching effects of the measure are now more discernible, though it is anything but clear what the future is to be. At first sight there was a tendency for people to shut their eyes to every consideration but the one fact that the measure promised an economy of close on half-a-crore a year. Men would be equally jubilant at any notification of curtailed expenditure at a time like the present, when the Government is at its wit's end to make both ends meet, though a closer investigation of any such apparent scheme of retrenchment might alter previously formed opinions, if it was found that it was likely to turn out a false economy.

In the case of the conversion scheme, opinions here differ as to whether or not it will prove itself a really disturbing factor in the currency question. It is still too early to catch any man giving a decided opinion and this mainly because of the absence of any valuable information from London as to what people there think of it. The crucial point is, will rupee paper become a more discredited article at home, and if so, will any appreciable quantity of the 23¼ crores now remaining there drift out to this country, and in so drifting meet the balance of trade to such an extent as to be detrimental to the sale of Councils? With such a possibility, is it a corollary that a lower exchange will be established, and finally will the loss by the lower exchange so arising be more than compensated for by the annual saving of half-a-crore in interest?

The falling exchange during this week is mainly attributed to a scarcity of mercantile bills, but there can be no doubt that in certain quarters it is these very apprehensions in regard to Government paper coming out that have helped to depress the market. Private advices from London report the market for rupee paper as stagnant with sellers at quotations and nothing doing. The stagnant condition of the article would appear to be verified by the monotony of Reuter's quotation, 55⅝.

In regard to paper of 1842-43 it is of course inevitable that holders must accept 3½ per cent. by 28th instant or be shut out, but in regard to the other loans, in which it is not compulsory, there appears to be a growing feeling in the market that holders have nothing to lose by not accepting the invitation, and that to capitulate now would be a mistake. This is a matter in which each holder must think and act for himself, according as he is of opinion the Government will or will not eventually offer better terms. On this phase of the question, the fact of the market here having now two quotations, one for paper of 1842-43 and one for paper of all other years, has a certain eloquence. Similarly, in London it is said that the Stock Exchange are making a like distinction, though as a fact the 1842-43 loan in London is of little account; it is rarely dealt in, and only three crores are enfaced, which is believed to be in the hands of some old-fashioned people, who stick to it. The favourite loan on the London Stock Exchange is that of 1850-55, on which the interest is payable 30th June and 31st Dec.

In the remarks made above it must be understood that the writer in no way departs from his approval of the scheme. He has for years systematically advocated conversion, and held up Mr. Goschen's success in 1888 in converting consols from threes into two and three-quarters as a model for other nations of approved credit. The only real exception, if any, that can be taken to the scheme is in the time selected; it would perhaps have been better to have waited another year in the hope of a firmer foundation to the exchanges of the country.

There have been a few complications in deliveries here under contracts passed when there was no difference between fours of one year and any other, but buyers have had to take paper of 1842-43 with nothing in contracts stipulating that fours of any particular year was meant, and so far things have gone smoothly. In three and a-halves, by which is meant paper of 1893, the market has been very irregular and the trade more retail than wholesale. When the new three and a-halves come on the market next year, there will of course be two quotations, as the new paper will be for 10 years certain, whereas the older 3½ per cents. are repayable at 3 months' notice.

AN EXCHANGE QUESTION IN THE LAW COURTS.

THE SOUTH SYLHET TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, *versus* THE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE circumstances of this suit, which was tried a few days ago in the High Court of Calcutta, were as follows. The River Steam Navigation Company in the month of April 1890 were conveying down the river from Sylhet, 1,069 chests of tea, amongst other cargo, on behalf of the plaintiff Company. The flat in which, the tea was stowed unfortunately sank, and the whole of the tea was ruined. At first apparently the River Steam Navigation Company were disposed to dispute their liability to the plaintiff Company for the accident, and considerable delay occurred in the filing of the suit, which was eventually brought by the Tea Company, to recover compensation for their loss. The defendent Company appeared to be willing to admit that they were liable at the rate which tea of a similar quality and character had fetched, when sold by the plaintiff Company in the London market, and agreed to pay them the sum of £3,366 in all, for which amount they later on admitted their liability; the sum of £3,366 however, at the rate of exchange on the day or soon after the time when the tea was lost, was a wholly different amount by some Rs. 4,000 from the same sum on the day when the plaint was filled in the High Court: when the rate of exchange was at 1s. 6d. it amounted to the sum of Rs. 45,629, whereas now that exchange was at 1s. 1d. the rate was Rs. 49,137, or thereabouts.

Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff Company contended that they were entitled to the latter and larger sum, which was the real amount at the current rate of exchange on the day when the plaint was filed; owing however, counsel stated, to the fact that in no other civilized state of society had there been known to occur such violent fluctuations in the currency of the country there was unfortunately no precedent to guide the Court; but he would contend that the plaintiffs were entitled to either that amounts, calculated at the duty on which the plaint was field, or else to the difference between the two amounts by way of interest or by way of compensation for the delay which had occurred, inasmuch as the defendants had refused to pay any compensation, forcing them, two years after the event, to bring this suit, and during the whole of that time they had been kept out of the interest on the money, which they would otherwise have had.

Counsel for the defendants however stated that the delay had been caused as much by the plaintiff Company as by themselves, and that the amount calculated at the market price of the tea on the day on which it was lost was the true criterion. That the Company was incorporated and registered in India and there was no reason at all why they should be paid in anything except rupees, or at any other rate than the market rate for tea in Calcutta on the date of the non-delivery. The delivery was in Calcutta, and the price ought to be governed by the place in which the delivery was to take place. There was nothing in the contract to show that the tea was destined for the London market.

The Court delivered judgment shortly as follows:—

"The first question is, what is the principle on which compensation is to be allowed. Is it the price at the time at which the goods ought to have been delivered, or cannot the Court award something by way of compensation as well. In Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages it is laid down that both in England and in the United States in cases of breach of contract by a carrier to deliver goods, the rule for the amount of damages is the difference between the market price of similar goods on the day of delivery and the actual value of the goods lost, and in Mayne on Damages, at page 174, it is stated that where there has been a loan of stock and a breach of the agreement to replace it, the measure of damages is held to be the whole value of the stock lent, taken at such a rate as will indemnify the plaintiff. Where then the stock has risen since the time appointed for its transfer, it will be taken at its price on or before the day of trial. It is no answer to say that the defendant has been prejudiced by the delay of the plaintiff in bringing the action; for it is his own fault that be does not perform his engagement at the time. But here I think I ought to take into consideration matters other than the mere value of the tea lost. One element to be considered is the better position the Company would have been in if the contract had been carried out, or the value of the tea paid up at the time of the loss. It is admitted that the value of the tea in sterling is £3,366, and if I allow a moderate amount for interest and compensation, it will make the difference between the two rates of exchange, and be equivalent to the amount claimed in the plaint. If I take the sterling value at the rate of exchange at the date of decree, the amount will be far in excess. Whichever principle is applied, the plaintiff will be entitled to the full amount, as claimed in the plaint, and I will therefore give a decree for the larger amount, at the lower rate of exchange, namely, the sum of Rs. 49,137.

THE GOHNA LANDSLIP.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Pioneer* says :—Surely there is a great want of enterprise in this country! Here is a magnificent opportunity of witnessing an example of Nature's scenic effects, such as does not occur once in a lifetime, and the local Cook and Company have not organised a personally conducted expedition to be present at the "bursting" of the dam at Gohna, and the sudden release of a hundred thousand million (more or less) gallons of water into the Birai Gunga and Alaknanda valleys, with the grandest result—no expense spared to render the spectacle the most marvellous exhibition of modern times. Perhaps the fact that there is some uncertainty as to whether the dam is actually going to burst or not has something to say to this apparent apathy. In America, now, no intolerable suspense of this kind would be allowed for a moment. The bursting of the dam would be guaranteed, the date fixed, parties organised, seats arranged for, and perhaps a light railway made to the scene of action. Here, in India, various officers of different departments content themselves with staking their professional reputations one way or the other, and wait on events, and beyond this comparatively little interest is taken. The only active measures adopted, so far, are the placing of masonry pillars painted white all along the sides of the valley down which the water will escape (if the dam bursts) at varying distances above the stream level, to indicate the possible height to which the water will attain and the construction of a telegraph line, with offices at intervals, to give notice when the dam bursts and the performance commences. A special R. E. officer has been stationed at the lake to watch its rise and the action of the dam, and to give timely notice of its rupture. Meantime the inhabitans of the villages along the route are not the least alarmed. On being shown the pillar far away up above, indicating that his village would possibly be submerged several hundred feet, and being asked if he knew what it meant, a villager replied "Yes," and added, that these pillars had cost the Sircar four rupees each. That the pillars possessed any active significance affecting him or his village never occurred to him. He had heard all about the dam, and was quite sure it was not going to burst.

In the absence of any special arrangements for the comfort of visitors to the new lake, it is not by any means an easy place to get at, and a trip at this time of year is likely to be attended with about as much discomfort as is experienced by the pilgrims to Budrinath and Kedarnath. But the water in the lake is rising rapidly, and the crisis is approaching, and anyone desirous of being on the spot at the critical moment must not wait for cool weather or special advantages, but start at once. For the benefit of any enterprising individuals who may contemplate being present at the *spectacle*, an account of what the trip is like in June or July may be of interest.

There are several ways of getting to Gohna, but the most direct is up the valleys of the Alaknanda and Birai Gunga, and this route has this advantage, that the traveller is certain not to miss the flood, should the dam burst before his arrival. In fact the possibility of meeting it in a narrow part of the valley with precipitous sides will lend a certain mild excitement to the journey. The starting point for the great Himalayan summer water-show by this route is Najibabad, where the railway is left, and the troubles begin.

From Najibabad to Srinagar, the ancient capital of Gurhwal, on the left banks of the Alaknanda river, is five marches. The first march to Kotedwar, 18 miles, is possible, barely possible in places, for carts. Beyond Kotedwar coolies or mules must be entirely relied on for transport, and walking or riding is the only means of personal locomotion. There are dak bungalows all the way to Srinagar, but Kotedwar is the last one which rejoices in a khansama, due possibly to its being on the road to the new cantonment of Lansdowne. Beyond this point dependence must be placed on tinned provisions and *chapatties*, fowls and milk may or may not be procured, always with difficulty, no eggs or vegetables of any kind. The khansamah of Kotedwar, probably because he is aware of the fact that it will be your last square meal for some time, turns out a really excellent dinner, the recollection of which remains with the traveller for days after.

From Kotedwar to Dadamandi is 13½ miles. At 8½ miles the road to Lansdowne branches off. The path ascends gradually all the way, and is fairly easy, but in June and July fearfully hot. The next march from Dadamandi to Banghat is 11 miles, first ascending to a cool climate, and then with a fearful descent for the last two or three miles to the banks of a river on which the bungalow is situated, coming down in the most aggravating way to a region where the heat is fearful.

On leaving Banghat the river is crossed by a suspension bridge, and a cruel climb of some 3,000 feet at once begins. After this a fairly easy road with a gradual ascent brings the traveller to Adwani, about 6,400 feet elevation and 10 miles from Banghat. The Adwani bungalow is prettily situated in the midst of a pine forest, and is beautifully cool. It is, therefore, advisable to make a very early start from Banghat, and go ahead of the coolies, so as to pass the heat of the day at Adwani. It is really two marches from Adwani to Srinagar, but it is only 17 miles, and the road is level as far as Paori 10 miles, so that the whole distance can be done in one day, with a halt at Paori for breakfast. Paori is a salubrious place, over 5,000 feet, where the Deputy Commissioner of the district has his headquarters. Paori is the last place where letter or papers can be received with any expedition. On arrival at Paori they are kept a day to acclimatise them, and thence onward they are kept a day at each stage.

From Paori to Srinagar, 7 miles, is a continuous and steep descent, taking the traveller from an English climate to the most intense and steamy heat. Hot as it is, Srinagar possesses the advantage of a dak bungolow with punkahs, and is the last limit of civilisation in this respect. It may here be noted that the only labour procurable in Gurhwal is *forced* labour, which is supplied by the patwaris of the different villages on the authority of a *purwana* from the civil officer of the district. Moreover, it is advisable that the traveller should be accompanied by Tehsil chuprassis, one of whom is always sent in advance to make arrangements or fail to make arrangements as the case may be, for coolies and the necessary grass and wood for the party.

Up to Sringar travelling is easy enough and fairly comfortable; it is beyond this that real trouble and discomfort begin. The path of the Alaknanda Valley is that used by the pilgrims to Budrinath and Kedarnath. It is practicable for a pony, though in many parts it is so steep, in some places cut in steps, that the rider must get off and lead his animal. There are no bungalows, only pukka built dharamsalas for the use of natives. Tents must, therefore, be taken. Fowls, milk, grass and wood are procurable at some stages with difficulty, arrangements being made, as before stated by a chupprassi sent on in advance. The camping ground, such as they are, ore usually very dirty, and afer the rains have begun damp and muddy to a degree. The stages may be divided as below, on leaving Srinagar.

	Miles.
Sirabagar	12
Kotki (*via* Rudraprya)	17
Karupryag	12
Nandpryag	10
Chamoli	8
Gohna	14

The second march is too long, but it is difficult to arrange elsewhere for coolies, unless a camp is made at Rudrapryag, which is only 8 miles. Ten or 12 miles is quite enough in the month of June, when either the heat in the Alaknanda Valley is intolerable, or else it rains every day. The word pryag means a junction, and places with this termination are situated at the point where some tributary join the Alaknanda. It is at these junctions tnat people congregate, and the telegraph offices have been opened that are to give warning of the impending danger from the flood.

The marches from Srinagar to Chamoli call for no special remark; the usual tedious ups and downs of a hill track, now down to the level of the river, now crossing a spur high above it, follow each other in monotonous succession. The journey would be pleasant enough in the cold weather, but the stuffiness of the closed in valley in June is terrible. At Karupryag there is a hospital for pilgrims, well situated above the junction, in which the obliging native doctor in charge will allow people to put up—and so save pitching tents. At Chamoli, again, there is a pilgrim hospital, in which there is capital accommodation and a fine view of the river which here flows through a narrow and precipitous gorge. It may be stated that Chamoli would be about the best place from which to witness the great water-show—if it comes off. The marches from Srinagar to Chamoli may be called tedious, but the one from Chamoli to Gohna is heart-breaking—meaning always at this season of the year. After leaving Chamoli the path follows the left bank of the Alaknanda for four miles up to the point where the Birai Gunga joins. Then path ceases to be a road of any sort; it is simply a track up the bed of the Birai, which is crossed and recrossed at least a dozen times. In the dry season there are rough wooden bridges of the usual type of three logs with straw and stones, but as soon as the rains fall and the water comes down, these bridges are washed away, and the river must be forded, or turned by an ascent of perhaps 700 or 800 feet, and a similar descent. In either case it is trying work, and once the rains are well set in this road is altogether impracticable, and another which branches at Nandpryag and goes via Ramni must be taken. After 8 miles of stony and very difficult going, and turnings innumerable, the "Dam" comes in view, and by this time the traveller will be prepared to spell it with a very big D, and to wonder how he (or she, for several ladies have been up) could have been such a lunatic as to come. But the hardest part has yet to be tackled. A zigzag path of perhaps a mile up the face of the dam, rising some 800 feet, has to be ascended before the summit is reached, and the lake comes in view, and from the lake to where the telegraph office and Lieutenant Cruikshank's bungalow are situated is another 1,000 feet. The sides of the valley which form the lake are fearfully precipitous, the climb up at the end of a long march is particularly trying, and the cheery reception and reviving drink tendered to all by the hospitable guardian of the lake, will linger long in the memory of the many grateful recipients of his kindness. By leaving the Alaknanda at Nandpryag, and making three marches instead of two, the Chamoli Gohna march can be avoided. The stages after leaving Nandpryag are—Ghat 11 miles, Ramni 10 miles, Gohna 9 miles—good road all the way.

Having described the journey there it is necessary to say something about the great water-show itself—notwithstanding the fact that it has been scientifically described and satisfactorily accounted for in various papers. It has been stated that the debris which forms the dam is sufficient to fill up the Naini Tal Valley to the level of Government House; but what about the lake? The Gohna Lake is now over four miles long, and if the Naini Tal Lake were suddenly emptied into it the level of the water would be raised about 14 feet, which at the rate of daily rise at time of writing would only hasten the bursting of the dam by three days. There is enough water now in the lake to supply the whole population of London with ample water for drinking *and* washing for five years. Does this convey any idea of the quantity of water that has been packed up?

A village that stood over 600 feet above the bottom of the valley is just being submerged. As the water rises house by house gradually disappears, and the thatched roof floats away quietly on the surface of the lake. The terraced fields fall into the lake one after the other, while the wretched cultivator looks on and sees his means of livelihood gently but irresistibly removed from him. Like spectres, trees stand out of the water, sometimes merely the tops showing, and from a boat one can look down and see the whole tree actually below one, still growing peacefully. From the nearly perpendicular face of the fallen mountain continuous showers of rocks and stones slide down, making a weird noise that goes on day and night. From the place above the lake where the telegraph office and bungalow of the officer responsible for the behaviour of the dam are situated, there is a lovely view of snow-clad mountains over 20,000 feet high. From a picturesque point of view as well as from the fact that a "show" of such magnitude is of rare occurrence, the place is well worthy of a visit, notwithstanding the troublesome journey. If only the visitor could be sure that the transformation scene would come on when he was on the spot it would be worth anything to see such a sight as it is sure to be. Whether the bursting of the dam be sudden and complete, or gradual, in any case the sight will be a magnificent one. The crisis any way is not far off. The water is within 180 feet of the top of the dam, and since the rains began has been rising 4 feet a day. This will bring off the final catastrophe about the middle of August, and as it takes about a fortnight to get to the scene of action, intending visitors have not much time to lose.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 30th June 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,57,000	3,00,000	4,000	4,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	179	2	275
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	34,42,395	1,01,67,635	1,26,945	1,37,36,975
Total for 26 weeks	35,99,395	1,04,67,635	1,30,945	1,41,97,975
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year†	1,46,825	2,77,070	44,934	4,68,829
Per mile of Ry do.	88	165	27	280
Total to corresponding date do.	32,62,107	96,68,007	1,62,594	1,30,92,708

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 7,829
Increase to date .... „ 11,05,267

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894 on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	30	1,030
Or per mile of Railway	11	11	1	23
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	18,347	45,072	682	64,101
Total for 26 weeks	18,847	45,572	712	65,131
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)*	754	304	16	1,074
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	12	1	43
Total to corresponding date do.	13,713	20,049	435	34,197

Decrease for the week.......... Rs. 44
Increase to date .... „ 30,934

* Including Supplementary

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	29	6	..	35
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	9,939	10,500	122	20,561
Total for 26 weeks	10,439	10,600	132	21,171
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 30th June, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	49,852	48,523	1,329	...	34,106	...
Goods	56,283	36,360	19,923	...	3,28,002	..
Other earnings	—93,744	—59,635	...	34,109	...	58,703
Total for period	12,391	25,248	..	12,857	...	...
Aggregate	31,52,696	28,49,291	—	...	3,03,405	..

IT is understood that the delay in gazetting the promotion of the recent batch of Indian General Officers was caused by correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the question of selection. As we have already announced, the rule by which every alternate vacancy was filled by selection was lately altered, so that only one step in four went otherwise than by seniority. But even this modified form gave rise to great dissatisfaction, for in most cases the result to the selected officer was a reduction of his pay to the extent of nearly £250 a year. This was acknowledged on all sides to be a most unfortunate mode of rewarding distinguished service in the field, and, therefore, the Secretary of State has resolved to fill by seniority all vacancies on the Establishment of General Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, unless special circumstances should arise enabling him to reward merit without the infliction of pecuniary loss. The recent promotions were all made by seniority, and now that selection is virtually eliminated, it is comparatively easy to calculate the dates on which Colonels may expect promotion to the Establishment of General Officers.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. are publishing immediately a new and revised edition of the late Dr. Pearson's book on National Life and Character. The corrections and revisions for this edition were sent in by the author a few days before his death. The first edition was reprinted without any alteration, and the reprint has been exhausted. The price of the new edition will be five shillings—half that of the old.

Dr. Spence, Dean of Gloucester, is the next contributor to the series of books, "The Gospel and the Age," published by Messrs. Isbister and Co. "Voices and Silences," as the Dean's book is called, appears immediately, and is the first volume of sermons published by him. The title of the series is borrowed from a work of the late Archbishop Magee, which, though at first published independently, became, with one or two other volumes by the same author, the nucleus of this popular series. While discussing the results of recent research, Dean Spence is a Conservative in theology. His "Voices" are the utterances of the divines of the old school. Among the contributors to the series are the late Dr. Henry Allon, the Rev. Donald MacLeod, Dr. John Clifford, Dean Stubbs, Archdeacon Sinclair, Dr. Farrar, the Rev. J. W. Dawson, the Rev. S. A. Alexander. "Labour and Sorrow," a volume of sermons by Canon Knox Little, and "Essential Christianity," by the Rev. H. Price Hughes, will soon be published in this series.

The same publishers are bringing out, this month, a second edition of Mr. Stopford Brooke's work on Tennyson. Two thousand copies of it have been sold in six weeks—a large sale for a 500 page book, which has had so many competitors, many of them, too, dealing with the subject in the human document method followed by Mr. Brooke. The American edition, also, seems to be popular. Messrs. Isbister and Co. hope to publish a similar work on Browning—not this year, however.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has concluded his arrangements with the family of the late Mr. Bradlaugh for the publication of the biography of him which his only daughter, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, and Mr. John M. Robertson, who succeeded him in the editorship of The National Reformer, have been preparing. The latter portion of Mr. Bradlaugh's career, including his Parliamentary work, is dealt with by Mr. Robertson.

Tiberius, a drama which the late Mr. Francis Adams finished shortly before his death, will be published by Mr. Unwin. The introduction to it is written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti. The dedication, to his only brother, bears the date New Year, 1893, at which time Mr. Adams was at Helouan, in Egypt. The dedication is as follows:—What he tought was my best—my strongest and most sincere—this I give to him now, with all the unspeakable memories of childhood, youth, and early manhood—to him whose strength was in his sincerity, and whose sincerity was sweeter to me than all strength. Atque in perpetua, frater, ave atque vale.

Mr. Frank H. Scott, President of the Century Company, has been giving the members of the Quill Club of New York some information about the production of a great magazine such as The Century. In the first place, he disposes of the notion, prevalent among disappointed authors especially, that editors do not look at MSS, which have not been written by their personal friends, or by people with big names, or which have not been log-rolled somehow or other. Of the 394 separate signed articles which have appeared during twelve months in The Century, 326 are by different authors. Certainly, says Mr. Scott, this does not look like the work of a small clique, especially as 94 of them were new contributors who had never written for the magazine before and were presumably unknown to the editor. Neither was there any exclusiveness as to sex, as 98 of them were women; nor as to section or locality, as these contributions came not only from New York and Massachusetts, but from every one of the States of the Union, North and South, from Canada, and also from England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Australia.

So far good. But what proportion did the 394 articles bear to the total number received by the editor? Only one in twenty-three. Nine thousand articles were received at the office. And, says Mr. Scott, they were all examined; for, he adds, editors and professoinal "readers" are only too eager to come upon something out of the beaten track, something fresh and original. The grains in all those vast bundles of chaff are pretty sure to be editorially garnered. But Mr. Scott's next surprise is perhaps still greater. He denies that a modern magazine succeeds through its light matter—its stories, long or short. It is the "solid" matter that does it, says Mr. Scott. The names of Hodgson Burnett, Frank Stockton, Howells, Bret Harte, Kipling, Mark Twain, have appeared, and are appearing, in The Century, but few, if any, of these has had any perceptible effect upon the circulation of the magazine from month to month. Whereas, the war papers added 100,000 new subscribers within six months, the Life of Lincoln added even to these, and the Kennan papers on Siberia also perceptibly raised the circulation during the period of their publication. It is the able treatment of the main "solid" questions of the day that wins success for a monthly magazine, says Mr. Scott. He tells authors and artists that the prices paid for their work in America are double what they were twenty years ago and the artist, he also remarks, is necersary to the "ideal" magazine of the new time.

Mr. Nimmo brings the publication of the Border Edition of the Waverley Novels to an end on the 1st of September next, with the volume containing the short stories of The Two Drovers, The Highland Widow, Aunt Margaret's Mirror, The Tapestried Chamber, and The Death of Laird's Jock. On the 1st of July, Anne of Geiorstein was to appear in two volumes; and on the 1st August are to appear the two volumes of Count Robert and The Surgeon's Daughter. The present generation, we are sometimes told, does not read Scott; all the worse for the present generation. But from what we hear, the success which this beautiful edition has obtained shows that the prince of novelists still maintains his hold. After the editor's exhaustive examination of the MSS. and other material now at Abbotsford, the Border Edition may be regarded as complete as one can ever be.

Dr. A. Hamiliton Bryce is translating Virgil for Messrs. Bell and Sons new series of classical translations. The little volumes containing the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the first six books of the Æneid, have already appeard. His translations of the last six books are in the press. Five or six books of Livy have been translated by Mr. J. H. Freese and Mr. E S. Weymouth; a play of Aristophanes ("The Charnians") by Mr. Covington and Sophocles and Euripides, by Mr. E. P. Coleridge. Each of the volumes costs a shilling, and contains a memoir, introduction, &c. A new series of translations from modern authors, on the same plan as the foregoing, is also appearing, and already includes selected plays and other works from Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hauff, Moliere, Racine.

Messrs, Balliere and Co., the medical and scientific publishers of King William-street, are bringing out in a few days a new book on Gout, by Dr. Mortimer Granville. The author assails the old theories of treatment for gouty patients. Many a gouty subject will rejoice in a doctor who says, eat what you like and drink what you like—don't be afraid of beef and mutton and the juice of the grape. Attention is drawn to the significance of the fact that in gouty families the females are anæmic. Another noteworthy book about to be published by the same firm is one on The Mathematics of Hygiene.

The immense success and popularity of Paul Sabatier's Life of St. Fraincis of Assisi is certainly a sign of the times among the French people. The Life appeared last November, and has already passed through several editions. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have done well to introduce the Life to English readers. Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton's translation of it has just been issued by them. M. Paul Sabatier, now one of the most famous writers in France, was unknown a few months ago. He was, and still is, the priest of an obscure country village. He awoke one morning last winter to find himself famous.

Our Postal Telegraphs: The Wonderful Story of their Development, is the title of a series of illustrated articles now being contributed by Mr. W. H. Preece, C. B., F. R. S, Engineer-in-Chief to the Post Office, to "You and I," the young men and women's weekly. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., whose photograph prefaces Mr. Preece's articles, presides over a telegraph system which presents evidence of truly marvellous growth. Indeed, we are now told, in the latest statistics compiled, that in the Central Telegrahic Office alone, the staff employed reaches to close upon 4,000 persons. The actual numbers are—Men, 2,216; women, 905; messengers, &c., 798; total, 3,919. The pay of telegraphists ranges from 12s. for probationers to 190l. a year in the case of the men, and from 10s. a week to 38s. a week in the case of women. The annual amount expended in salaries and wages is close upon 350,000l., and the total number of telegrams passing through the office per annum is about thirty-five millions.

In reference to a recent notice of "Drawing-Room Duologues," their author, Mr. Fred M. Simpson, writes to say that none of them have appeared before in print. The publisher, Mr. Unwin, is, he adds, the only person they have been shown to, either singly or together.—Mr. William Canton's delightful little book, "The Invisible Playmate," reviewed some weeks ago, has just begun its second edition. It is sure to become a lasting favourite in the literature of childhood.—The printers are making progress with Professor Flint's book on "Socialism," one of the most valuable parts of which will be the general review of theories of the subject. But it is not likely that the work will be out before the autumn.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	36	04	25	5	24	92	22	25
Wednesday, July 11th ..	2	21	2	30	2	47	3	9
Total ..	38	25	27	35	27	39	25	34
Total fall to July 11th, 1893	45	30	39	39	39	26	37	58
Total fall to July 11th, 1892	28	56	23	9	23	41	25	52

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 7th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandoa	23	70	Baroda	16	72
Panjoo	16	38	Mehmadabad	16	40
Vaitarana	17	52	Ahmedabad	14	85
Palghur	17	60	Viramgam	10	60
Gholwad	25	58	Wadhwan	13	35
Daman	26	21	Dabhoi	18	85
Bulsar	26	99	Sevalla	19	14
Nausari	27	99	Godhra	16	78
Surat	18	77	Kharaghora	11	24
Kim	14	20	Limkhera	15	56
Broach	19	58	Dohad	9	56

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 6th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	14	99	Nasik	4	30
Raver	7	48	Deolali	6	69
Nimbora	8	7	Ghoti	27	53
Bhadli	7	8	Nargaon	6	51
Jalgaon	8	21	Warangaon	7	49
Sirsoli	16	99	Hotgi	0	29
Mhasawad	11	60	Mohol	2	81
Maheji	5	70	Madha	1	30
Pachora	4	74	Barsi Road	0	80
Kajgaon	3	47	Kem	0	20
Naydongri	5	34	Jeur	2	82
Chalisgaon	5	15	Romalwari	1	90
Nandgaon	2	54	Diksal	1	47
Manmar	3	41	Lonauli	43	0
Lasalgaon	1	73	Dhond	1	13
Khervadi	3	61	Talegaon	8	33

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 11TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·672	E S E	3	92·0	78·9	81	0·12	8·32	+0·83
Agra	29·685	S E	6	88·6	78·7	91	0·12	7·42	+0·42
Cawnpore	29·719	E S E	2	86·3	78·1	89	...	12·03	...
Allahabad	29·657	E N E	3	90·6	79·3	82	..	22·04	+12·03
Jhansi	29·695	S W	2	86·1	77·7	83	0·09	19·87	+9·80
Jacobabad	29·603	Calm	12	97·5	81·1	69	..	..	−0·42
Karachi	29·472	S W	27	82·0	75·8	95	3·48	4·55	+3·11
Jeypore	29·695	E S E	2	87·1	74·9	89	0·46	10·93	+5·21
Ajmere	29·743	Calm	8	83·9	76·6	91	0·12	11·92	+7·06
Deesa	29·688	W S W	15	84·1	74·5	91	0·33	8·16	+2·70
Ahmedabad	29·711	W	4	82·1	75·1	95	0·61	18·30	...
Bhuj	29·619	S S W	24	85·9	73·9	89	1·12	9·43	+5·48
Rajkot	29·669	W S W	19	82·9	73·7	83	0·71	24·25	+14·53
Veraval	29·671	W S W	27	81·5	78·8	89	...	21·06	...
Neemuch	29·739	W S W	13	88·2	71·7	86	0·06	12·05	+4·93
Indore	29·732	W S W	5	81·5	72·1	89	0·10	6·10	−3·68
Saugor	29·714	W	8	85·3	74·1	92	0·02	31·79	+19·31
Jubbulpore	29·719	W S W	2	86·9	73·6	91	..	20·75	+4·96
Hoshangabad	29·726	W	3	85·8	74·2	93	..	17·44	+4·20
Khandwa	29·723	W	10	86·2	73·8	91	1·34	10·96	+1·83
Raipur	29·677	W S W	6	85·8	74·6	83	..	13·64	−0·67
Nagpur	29·709	W N W	8	84·3	74·1	83	0·03	11·71	−2·75
Amraoti	29·743	W	9	84·1	71·8	88	2·21	11·74	+0·80
Akola	29·732	W	8	87·0	72·2	86	0·80	6·71	−2·41
Surat	29·701	W	L	80·5	74·5	95	2·95	25·87	+8·92
Malegaon	29·780	W S W	8	82·4	70·7	98	0·99	3·79*	−2·86
Bombay	29·739	W	19	81·4	76·2	88	2·31	25·18	−7·01
Poona	29·813	Calm	9	77·6	69·4	98	1·93	4·80	−2·52
Aurangabad	29·814	SW	6	82·8	69·7	97	1·06	4·00	...
Sholapur	29·818	W	20	83·2	71·0	90	0·05	0·82	−5·90
Ratnagiri	29·787	N W	13	83·4	75·9	93	1·44	43·91	...
Belgaum	29·818	W S W	37	74·8	65·8	97	0·41	15·38	+1·37
Goa	29·808	W	13	86·1	72·4	91	2·16	36·81	...
Karwar	29·838	S W	8	85·2	72·5	85	0·86	35·06	−19·24
Mangalore	29·876	W N W	4	85·8	77·9	87	0·15	48·15	−1·68
Calicut	29·902	E	5	79·3	72·2	92	2·57	45·94	+4·67
Cochin	29·922	Calm	M	79·7	73·2	86	0·25	30·79	−6·47
Bangalore	29·882	W S W	13	82·8	65·3	85	..	4·55	−0·71
Secunderabad	29·783	W	11	87·1	69·9	81	0·34	2·33	−4·87
Masuliptm.	29·738	N W	4	81·5	74·6	84	0·25	4·68	−2·97
Bellary	29·829	W S W	15	89·4	73·9	63	...	0·86	−1·53
Cuddapah	29·816	N W	...	90·0	76·3	76	0·19	6·98	+1·49
Madras	29·793	W	8	95·0	79·0	67	...	1·89	−1·46
Coimbatore	29·867	SW	4	82·9	69·3	73	...	0·87	−0·96
Trichinopoly	29·847	W S W	11	96·6	78·3	61	..	3·51	+1·32
Negapatam	29·831	W	9	96·0	78·8	58	...	0·43	−2·04
Colombo	29·918	W	5	84·0	76·0	87	0·02	11·92	+2·79
Aden	29·711	E	11	83·3	82·8	81	...	...	−0·01

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 3·88 (37·42); G. T. H. = 2·30 (27·48); St. G. H. = 2·47 (27·39); C. P. = 2·31 (25·18).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

* Total corrected to-day.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased very rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, rapidly to briskly in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Delhi, Jacobabad, Surat and Bombay, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Karachi and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep in Sind and over a portion of Gujarat and moderately steep elsewhere. Winds are irregularly cyclonic to the north of latitude 20°, easterly at Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places to the south of latitude 20°. The force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Jacobabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Karachi, 18 at Bhuj and 14 at Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is 4° above the normal at Mangalore while the minimum temperature variations continue to be steadily within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Akola, Khandwa, and Karachi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karachi (3·48"), Surat (2·95"), Calicut (2·57"), Bombay (2·31"), Amraoti (2·21") and Goa (2·16"), between one and two inches at Bhuj, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Poona, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Jeypur, Saugor, Dessa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Colombo. The storm centre which was somewhere between Deesa and Bhuj has moved westwards and now lies in the neigubourhood of Karachi. The baric gradients are very steep in Sind, Cutch and over a portion of Gujarat and strong squally winds with heavy rain are probable. The disturbance is passing westwards and the weather is very unsettled in the Arabian Sea lying to the westwards longitude 68° and to the north of latitude 20°. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal and moderate heavy rain is to be expected. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur and rain is probable at most of the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. The weather is yet disturbed over the greater part of the country and rain is to be expected. The s. s. Java left Aden on the 3rd instant and reports having experienced up to about latitude 15° N., longitude 54° E., at midnight on the 4th, light to fresh south-easterly, south-westerly and variable winds and moderate south-westerly, swell; to latitude 16° 32' N., longitude 60° 4' E., at noon on the 6th, fresh to strong monsoon and high south-westerly sea; to lititude 17° 54' N., longitude 66° 40' E., at midnight on the 7th, modarate to fresh monsoon and cloudy to overcast sky; thence to arrival at about 1 p.m. on the 9th moderate to fresh monsoon continuous light to heavy rain and cloudy to overcast sky.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Wednesday's observations show that the depression in the North-west of India, yesterday, has advanced across Lower Sind, and has passed into the head of the Arabian Sea off the Mekran Coast. Pressure has increased rapidly in Rajputana and the neighbouring districts, and is now in large success over the whole of North-West and Central India. Moderate to heavy rain fell in the storm area, and there has also fallen moderate rain in Rajputana, Central India, the West Coast districts, and Berar. Kurrachee and Surat each report three inches. Light showers fell over the greater part of the Deccan. The depression in the Bay is approaching the Orissa Coast, near False Point, which it will probably cross within the next twenty-fou hours. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma and the Bengal Coast districts, and there was little or no rain in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces yesterday. Winds were very strong in Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar during the past twenty-four hous. and strong along the Bombay Coast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kestor, 1,482 tons, Captain W Sturgeon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Jedda (25th June) via Karachi, with a general cargo and 124 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Banda, 2,005 tons, Captain T Schuldt, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Hamburg (27th May) via Middlesbro and Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Cobham, Lieut Holbot, Surg-Major Lorth, two Subedars, two Duffedars, Mr. Shaik Abdulla, and 45 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C Fraser	1330	Hill	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
E	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Calcutta	12-7	J M & Co
F	Purulia	1554	Metcalfe			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Setos	1152	Weisskan	Not fixed		F Heyer
H	Abdool Cadir	1380	Joome	Not fixed		F M M S Nemoji
K	Vortigern	1892	Houston	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira			do.
N	Henzada	1341	Brown	Rangoon		M M & Co
O	Samoa	4507	Frizald	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
Q	Kestor	1482	Sturgeon	Karachi	7-7	Bombay Co
Q	Tanjore	1482	Garrett	Karachi		H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Sutlej	2103	Worcester	London	13-7	P & O Co
2	Arabia	2314	Read	Not fixed		W&A Graham &Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Merello	Genoa		C Barbero
4	Surat	1077	Jepson	China	12-7	P & O Co
5	Java	4053	Tillard	China	12-7	P & O Co
6	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	7-7	P & O Co
8	Aldgate	2208	Chestur	Amsterdam		K Nixon & Co
9	A J Balfour	2270	Miller	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
10	N Maru	1729	Brown	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
12	Kirby Hall	1760	M Pierce	Liverpool	16-7	E Bates & Co
16	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Dunkirk	17-7	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Quantock (s)	Main	Put back from sea.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, June 25.
	Banda (s)	Schuldt	Hamburg, May 27.
	Kapurthala ( )	Robertson	Busreh, June 28,

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kestor (s)	Sturgeon	Karachi.
	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Banda, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Naseri, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
6 Hispania s ....Abrey ....Liverpool, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 6—Steamer Java; and ship County of Haddington.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
9 Khandalla s........ .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—85 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 150 bales wool B Fakirchand; 450 cwts myrabollams, and 600 cwts linseed, Nupoo Nessee and Co; 53 bales wool Mooljee Thakersee 100 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons 35 bales cotton waste B Hurbham 125 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co 60 bags rice, Nupoo Nensee and Co.

Arbia s—100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co 6000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2000 cwts mussoor, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Satlej s—10 bales skins, O H Hassam; 120 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee; 95 cwts gum Laljee Ladha; 49½ cwts mother of pearl shell and 2 cases tortise shell, Mollidina Lalljee; 501 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 39 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 45 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee; 150 cwts turmeric; 45 cwts dry ginger G Mooljee; 40 cwts dry ginger, C Mooljee: 90 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsey; 60 cwts mother of pearl shells, Nanjeebhoy Meance.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vortigern s—13 cwts marjodi stones, E Abdoolabhoy; 2010 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 5,000 cwts linseed 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 96,802 cwts linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 200 bales cotton Pier de-Saone and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattinno s—150 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Samoa s—1980 cwts rapeseed, 990 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts, poppy seed, 4,269 cwts ground nuts, John Fachirie and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Westmeath s—1,920 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

A J Balfour s—54 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 2 bales woollen carpets, and 1 case gold embroidery, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

A J Balfour s—2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya Maru s—175 bales twist, Framjee Nasserwanjee; 7½ cwts sellarus, 6 cwts nurlovang, J Tezhall; 25 bales twist, Tata and Sons

Java s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 48 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts olibanum, and 7 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Surat s—65 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 case cow buzar, B Esmall; 11 chests opium, G Muddun Mohun; 27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon

FOR SHANGHAI.

Java s—52 bales twist, E Noordin and Co

Nagoya Maru s—30 chests opium, Joowarimull Haribux; 11 bales twist, Tata and Co

Surat s—173 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 94 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 18 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 81 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, E J Abraham; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham; 14 chests opium, G Muddunmohun; 6 chests opium, K Oodeymul; 36 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, S N Talati

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to July 7th compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

Latest Month.	In July 1894. Bengal.	In June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	12,00,000	49,71,750
Actual	45,87,250	14,69,400	60,56,650
Better than Estimate	8,15,500	2,69,400	10,84,900
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1894. Bengal.	To end of June 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,50,87,000	31,00,000	1,81,87,000
Actual	1,69,00,675	41,55,000	2,10,55,675
Better than estimate	18,13,675	10,55,000	28,68,675
Worse than Estimate	..	...	..

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 7th July 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,72,497	3,47,772	6,151	5,26,723
Corresponding 8 days last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	—	—	—	5,59,229

Decrease .... Rs. 32,506

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th July.

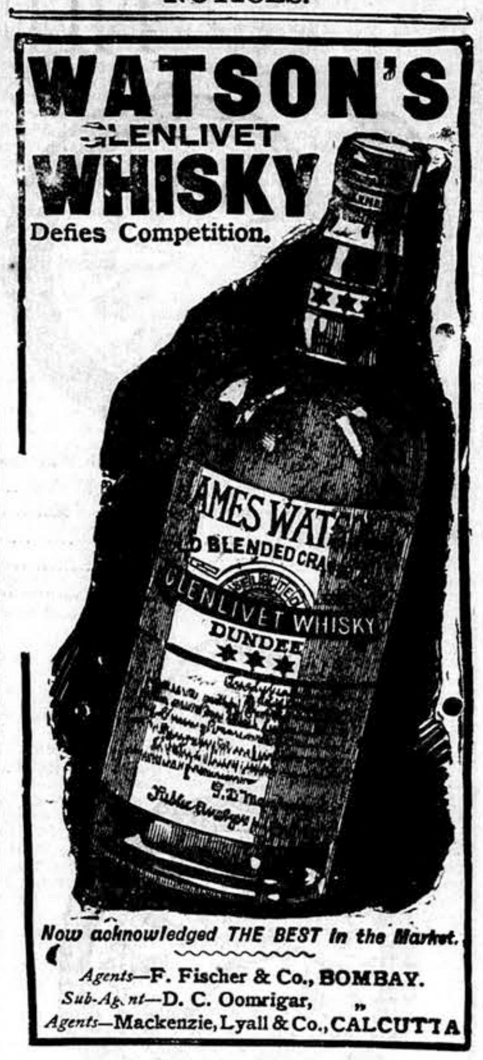
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·629
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·922
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	513
Fall of Rain	3·09
Total fall during month	8·18
" " year	25·34
Additional fall of rain up to 11 a.m. of the 11th	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.



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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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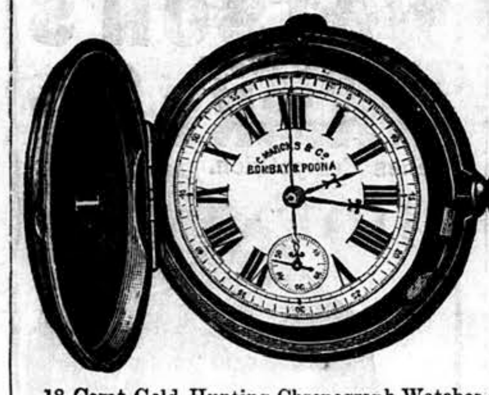

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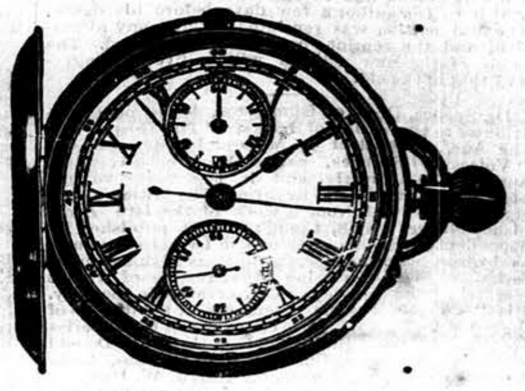

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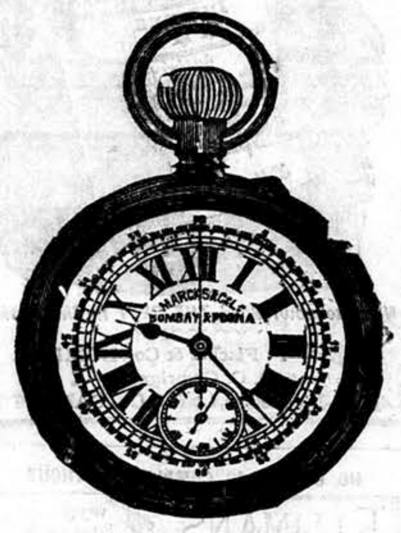

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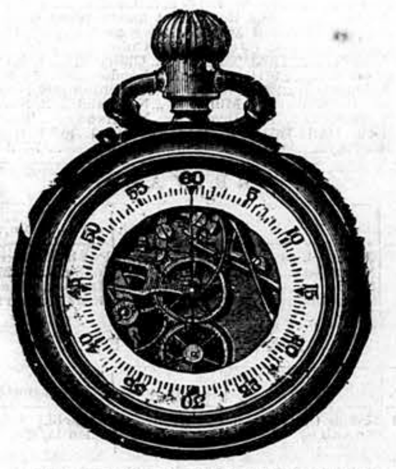

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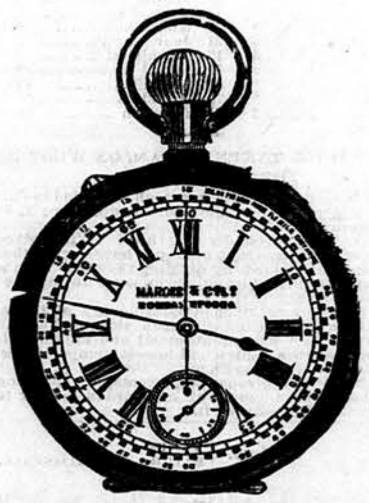

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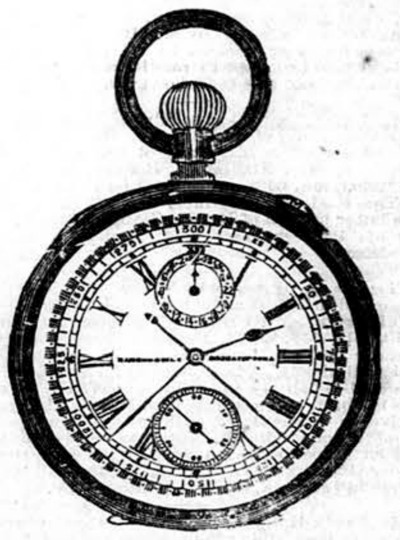

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